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U.K. Destroyer Lost, Jet Shot Down; Europe's Support for Britain Ebbs

Call for Halt To Fighting In Falklands

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — West European governments reacted with shock and dismay Tuesday to the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, with the presumed loss of many lives.

From several European capitals, harsh statements called for an end to the hostilities, suggesting that Britain was no longer blameless in the Falklands crisis. The common tone was reflected by this comment from Copenhagen by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen: "Further loss of life must be avoided. Both parties must put prestige aside and concentrate on a negotiated solution."

Other diplomats expressed the fear that British escalation of the fighting in the South Atlantic could alienate Argentina's neighbors and seriously weaken Western influence in South America.

In Dublin, the Irish government, describing itself as "appalled," declared that the economic sanctions that it and the other Common Market countries had imposed against the Argentine last month were "no longer appropriate."

It appeared that Britain might now have difficulty in getting the sanctions renewed after they expire on May 17.

Ireland also called for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to propose a new resolution calling for an "immediate cessation of hostilities by both British and Argentine forces," and a negotiated settlement.

Irish Defense Minister Patrick Power said: "We felt that Argentina was the first aggressor and originally backed Britain. But obviously the British themselves are much the aggressors now, and we are taking a neutral stance."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar said Tuesday that he had proposed "certain ideas" to Argentina and Britain for resolving the dispute and that he had asked that the two nations respond Wednesday.



An official Argentine television crew films damage inflicted during a British air raid Saturday at the Stanley airport. The picture was cleared by censors and released by the official press agency.

London Says Ship Was Hit By a Missile

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — A British destroyer, the Sheffield, was attacked "with a number of casualties," and a British Sea Harrier jet was shot down and its pilot killed by Argentine forces Tuesday in the battle for the Falklands, the Defense Ministry announced.

The news of the British casualties came hours after opposition lawmakers expressed grave anxiety that Britain had alienated world opinion by sinking the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano. Several hundred crewmen were believed lost.

A Defense Ministry spokesman in Britain said the 3,660-ton destroyer Sheffield, which has a normal complement of 280 men, was hit by an Argentine missile within the 200-mile (320-kilometer) combat zone and caught fire.

Evacuees Picked Up

An official statement did not say whether the ship had sunk. The spokesman, Ian MacDonald, said the crew abandoned ship when there was no longer any hope of saving it. He said all evacuees were picked up safely.

But he added: "It is feared there have been a number of casualties, but we have no details of them yet. Next of kin will be informed first as soon as details are received."

The Sheffield was one of five destroyers in the task force sent by London to the South Atlantic after Argentina seized the Falklands on April 2.

The Sheffield, which cost £23.2 million to build, was launched in 1971 and commissioned in 1975.

The Type-42 destroyer was designed to provide air defense for the task force. It carried a Lynx helicopter and was armed with SAM and Sea Dart missiles.

Pilot Is Killed

The pilot of the Harrier vertical take-off jet was killed when his plane was shot down during a bombing raid on the airfield at Stanley, the Falklands capital, Mr. MacDonald said. They were the first reported British combat deaths since Argentine forces seized the British colony.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina's military high command said two of three Harriers that attacked the Stanley airbase on Tuesday were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

In a communiqué, the command said the defending forces suffered no casualties and that there was no damage. It gave no further details.

Argentina says at least two Harrier jets have been downed and four more are believed to have crashed into the sea since hostilities broke out.

The British Broadcasting Corp. and the Press Association news agency reported that the Sheffield was hit by an Exocet missile fired by a land-based Argentine Elenador fighter-bomber built in France.

Fired From 20 Miles

Two missiles were fired at a range of more than 20 miles. One missed, but the other was a direct hit on the Sheffield's control room, the Press Association reported.

The loss of the Sheffield came two days after a torpedo attack by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Violence erupted in Warsaw on Monday when demonstrators clashed with police.

Poland Imposes New Curbs As More Rioting Is Reported

From Agency Dispatches
WARSAW — Poland's military authorities Tuesday imposed new security restrictions after Monday's street clashes in the country.

An overnight curfew was reimposed in Warsaw and other cities as the interior minister, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, reported new violent demonstrations in the western part of Szczecin on Tuesday.

Telephone lines in the capital and other urban centers were disconnected. In some places the use of personal cars was forbidden.

Earlier Tuesday, the ruling Military Council of National Salvation met in emergency session to consider the challenge posed by the most serious demonstrations of opposition since the declaration of martial law last Dec. 13.

Protests in 9 Centers

The official press agency PAP reported that there were violent protests on Monday by supporters of the suspended trade union Solidarity in at least nine major metropolitan centers aside from Warsaw.

Gen. Kiszczak reported the new protests in Szczecin, but there were no reports of trouble elsewhere.

The interior minister, speaking in the Sejm, or parliament, said there were serious street disturbances Monday in Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin, Elblag, Torun, Lublin, Krakow and Gliwice, and smaller demonstrations in other places.

Warsaw 'Most Serious'

"The most serious incidents took place in Warsaw, where police decided to disperse aggressive groups," Gen. Kiszczak said. "The incidents lasted until late night, and similar excesses were repeated today in Szczecin."

In the Warsaw violence police used truncheons, tear gas and water cannons to break up a series of marches in various parts of the central city in which demonstrators called for the release of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and the end of military rule.

Gen. Kiszczak said 51 riot police were injured in Warsaw, with five of them needing hospital treatment.

The general said 21 policemen were injured in the clashes in other parts of the country. The number of civilians injured was "still unknown," he said.

He said 1,372 people were detained, 271 of them in the capital. All will be summarily tried according to martial law provisions, he added.

The general said authorities will not alter their policies because of incidents of this kind. "We will not let ourselves be provoked by foreign forces which would prefer there to be no agreement, peace and stability" in Poland, he said.

Polish authorities earlier blamed the street clashes on anti-Socialist elements that they said had been encouraged by Western radio stations heard in Poland.

Warning to Church

In a reference to the Roman Catholic Church, the general said Mr. Kiszczak said the church would seek revenge for his death. "We do not believe the church favored such actions," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Algerian Foreign Minister Killed In Plane Crash; Iran Blames Iraq

From Agency Dispatches
NICOSIA — Foreign Minister Mohammed Benyahia of Algeria, a key figure last year in securing the release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran, was one of 14 persons killed in the crash of an executive jet in Iran, Iran said Tuesday that the plane was shot down by Iraqi fighter planes.

Eight other senior Algerian officials, a journalist and the executive jet's crew of four were killed in the crash late Monday.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said that Mr. Benyahia's Grumman G-2 executive jet crashed near the town of Qotur, four and a half miles (about seven kilometers) inside Iran, after being chased over Turkish airspace by two Iraqi jets. The Turkish news agency Akin, quoting witnesses, said that two Iraqi jets chased the Algerian plane over the border into Iran and shot it down.

Iraqi officials denied the Iranian charge. "The crash could have been an accident, but it is also likely that it could have been the work

of people in Iran who are interested in seeing all peace efforts fail," an Iraqi official said in Baghdad.

A news agency dispatch from Tehran said that the Iranian Foreign Ministry suspected that "the crash was part of a calculated plot by the Iraqi regime," which has been at war with Iran for the last 19 months.

Algeria is one of four Arab states siding with Iran in its war against Iraq and Mr. Benyahia, 50, was on his way to Tehran to try to mediate an end to the fighting, according to the official Iranian news agency.

The Algerian minister had only recently recovered from serious injuries received during the crash of a plane in Mali last year.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said that the interception of Mr. Benyahia's plane by Iraqi jets was verified by the taped conversation between the Algerian plane and the control tower of the Tabriz airport. The statement said that the tape and other relevant

documents would be placed at the disposal of the Algerian government.

"The downing of the plane ... once again revealed the criminal nature of Saddam's regime," the Foreign Ministry statement added in a reference to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The Iranian premier, Mir Hossein Mousavi, also charged that Mr. Benyahia "became a victim of an inhuman plot by the Iraqi regime," and he promised that Iran would seek revenge for his death. Mr. Mousavi declared a three-day period of official mourning, beginning Wednesday.

Mr. Benyahia played a key role in negotiating the January, 1981, release of the 52 U.S. hostages held captive for 444 days at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. It was he who handed the hostages over to U.S. officials at the Algiers airport.

A lawyer by training, Mr. Benyahia was a veteran of Algeria's guerrilla war against France and took part in the negotiations that



Mohammed Benyahia

led to his country's independence in 1962. He had long been regarded as one of Algeria's most skillful diplomats.

Mr. Benyahia was Algeria's first ambassador to the Soviet Union. He also served as ambassador to Britain. He became information minister in 1966 and later headed the Education and Finance ministries.

NATO Says Soviet Bloc Is Ahead In Most Forms of Military Power

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The Soviet Union and its allies are stronger than the Western alliance in most nuclear and conventional forms of military power, according to an intelligence assessment issued Tuesday by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The assessment is the first attempt by NATO in its 33-year history to assemble a comprehensive, declassified comparison between East bloc and NATO forces. It took six months to prepare and was endorsed by all 14 countries in NATO's military wing.

"The facts speak for themselves all too plainly; they do not make comfortable reading," NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said at a news conference.

He also said that the Soviet Union was continuing to deploy SS-20 missiles at a rate of one a week despite a Soviet announcement in March that deployment of the powerful new missile had been stopped. Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev said in March that 250

missiles were in place; the NATO study said 300 were in place then.

"They are going on deploying these missiles at the same rate as before," Mr. Luns said.

Mr. Luns criticized advocates of a freeze on deployment of nuclear missiles, asserting that the Soviet edge was too great in the number of weapons facing Western Europe.

Reinforcements

The Warsaw Pact countries lead in six of seven basic measurements of conventional war power, the study said.

The manpower ratio is 4 million to 2.6 million in favor of the East, and there are 173 Warsaw Pact divisions to 84 for NATO. The Warsaw Pact has roughly a 3-to-1 advantage in main battle tanks, guided

anti-tank launchers, artillery and mortar weapons and armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles.

NATO leads in helicopters, 1,800 to 1,000, the survey says.

In aircraft in Europe, the Warsaw Pact leads, 7,240 to 2,975, with a 6-to-1 lead in interceptors.

"These air forces could be reinforced with some 750 combat aircraft from central Russia at a faster rate than NATO's air forces could be effectively reinforced across the Atlantic," the report said.

In comparing naval forces, the report said, "together with the numerical increases in larger ships, submarines and attack aircraft, major qualitative improvements are being made in Warsaw Pact naval forces."

The 71-page report, titled "NATO and the Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons," was based on intelligence information from the 14 NATO countries, virtually all of which has been published in other forms.

New Syrian Links With Iran Are Seen as Threat to Iraq

Diplomats Say Assad Runs Risk of Alienating Allies That Oppose Tehran

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, defying the concerns of his Arab neighbors and supporters, has developed an unusual new political and economic agreement with the revolutionary Islamic government of Iran.

The accord estranges this key Arab nation from its brethren at a crucial moment of readjustment following Egypt's recovery of the Sinai Peninsula and a widely expected new push to involve other Arabs in Egyptian efforts to press the Camp David autonomy negotiations and resume a role in the Arab world.

Syrian officials insist in interviews that the understanding with Iran grows from Iranian support for the Palestinian and Arab cause against Israel. But in the assessment of foreign diplomats in Damascus, it mostly reflects Syria's desire to bring down the Iraqi government of President Saddam Hussein, with whom Mr. Assad has been quarreling for more than a decade.

Mr. Assad's decision, made in the face of widespread Arab sup-

port for Iraq in its war with Iran, demonstrates his confidence that the Arab world cannot make any real progress toward a settlement with Israel without the eventual cooperation of Syria.

"He who discusses war or peace in the area must take into consideration the position of Syria," Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said in an interview.

The most visible part of the new relationship is a commercial protocol signed by Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam during a visit in March to Tehran. Under the deal, Syria is to receive about 8 million tons of Iranian oil a year for use in its refineries at Homs and Bamias. The Iranian crude costs as little as \$23 a barrel — far below the \$34 benchmark of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — on an exceptionally soft credit terms, diplomatic sources report.

Iran in return will buy Syrian products, particularly potash. But, the informants say, the real payoff came April 8, when Syria closed its border with Iraq to all traffic, and April 10, when it closed an Iraqi pipeline carrying oil from pumping

stations in northern Iraq across Syria and Lebanon to terminals on the Mediterranean.

Without the trans-Syria pipeline, Iraq is left with only a pipeline crossing Turkey to carry its vital oil exports. With its Gulf loading terminals closed by the war with Iran, Iraq was pumping a total of slightly less than 1 million barrels a day through the two pipelines. The single remaining pipeline gives Baghdad an export capacity of only about 500,000 barrels a day, compared to about 3.4 million barrels before the war.

\$24-Billion Debt

The Syrian shut-off thus is certain to add to Iraq's mounting economic problems, diplomats in Damascus say. Mr. Hussein's government already is about \$24 billion in debt to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which have provided loans to finance the Iraqi war effort.

Other, less visible parts of the Tehran-Damascus link include the limited supply of Syrian military equipment to Iran and, at least one occasion, use of a Syrian airfield to stage an Iranian air attack

on an Iraqi air base near the Syrian border, according to well-informed diplomats in Damascus and in Baghdad.

The result is an arrangement — surprising even in the annals of shifting Middle East alliances — whereby Israel and Syria are both reported to be offering clandestine military support to a Persian nation that declares its everlasting enmity to the Jewish state on one hand and to Syria's Arab neighbors in Iraq on the other.

The repercussions in other countries of these good relations between Syria and Iran do not disturb us," Nasser Qaddour, the Syrian deputy foreign minister, said in an interview.

Several Risks

Diplomatic sources say, however, that Mr. Assad is running several risks with his new policy. First is the possibility that Saudi Arabia and its allies could cut off the \$1.2 billion a year they have been paying Syria as a member of the hard-line "confrontation front" against Israel since the 1978 Baghdad summit.

Mr. Qaddour said that only Iraq has failed to make its payments so

far. Foreign informants reported that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates appear to have made this year's first payments on time, but that the threat of delays or even refusals remains. This is particularly important, they added, at a time when Syrian foreign reserves are especially low.

But Mr. Assad appears willing to take the chance, convinced he must help topple Mr. Hussein even at the price of angering the Arab world.

A Kuwaiti envoy came to Damascus on April 13 to express concern about the pipeline cutoff. "Mr. Assad told him to bug off," a Western diplomat recalled. "He wouldn't even discuss the subject."

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An 18-year-old Palestinian girl was shot and killed and another teen-ager was wounded as Israeli troops clashed with demonstrators in the occupied Gaza Strip. A gasoline bomb was thrown at an army patrol but failed to explode. Page 2.

Peking Reshuffle

China carried out a major government reshuffle in which 11 of the nation's 13 deputy premiers lost their titles, the government said. Page 5.

Treaty Revival

Several members of both houses of the U.S. Congress and some former high government officials, spurred by the campaign to halt the growth of nuclear arsenals, are pressing for a revival of the 1979 strategic arms treaty. Page 3.

Saudi Supplement

A supplement on Saudi Arabian industry and development appears on Pages 7S-18S.

Mauroy Asserts Right Aims at Destabilization

United Press International

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, in an unusual press statement, has accused the conservative opposition of trying to "destabilize" France's Socialist-Communist government.

On Monday, the prime minister accused the opposition of using fascist methods and racist arguments in its criticism of President Francois Mitterrand's government.

Mr. Mauroy's statement was published while Mr. Mitterrand, during a provincial tour in central France, urged the French to show unity in the face of growing international perils.

Mr. Mitterrand pledged to respect the rights of the opposition but warned that he will not allow anyone to challenge his authority.

The twin warnings emphasized the widening and apparently irreconcilable gap between the governing left and the opposition right a year after Mr. Mitterrand's election victory over Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mauroy's statement took issue with opposition charges that the leftist government had proven incapable of governing France and

ensuring the citizens' security. It was directed chiefly at a call by Claude Labbé, the Gaullist floor leader in the National Assembly, for Mr. Mitterrand's resignation, and at former Interior Minister Christian Bonnet's denunciation of Justice Minister Robert Badinter.

Mr. Bonnet attacked Mr. Badinter as a fashionable Paris salon lawyer and ideologue who allegedly handles crime problems with condescending laxness.

"Trying to spread apprehensions through the country, affirming the cult of force and illegitimacy of the government, to choose as targets men rather than ideas and acts — these are the arguments put forward nowadays by the opposition," Prime Minister Mauroy said.

"They already have been used in history and gave birth to ideologies and regimes that had plunged several countries in Europe into dictatorship and then war," he added. "Attempts at destabilization are multiplying This campaign, tainted with xenophobia and sometimes with racism, has been launched on the theme of security."

An Arab Girl Is Killed By Israelis at School During Gaza Protests

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An 18-year-old Arab girl was shot and killed Tuesday and another teen-ager was wounded when Israeli troops clashed with demonstrators in the occupied Gaza Strip.

An army spokesman said the incident occurred after a patrol, passing by the Al-Awda school in Khan Yunis, saw 10 masked men in the schoolyard, who they said were pressing girls to go into the street and demonstrate. The patrol entered the schoolyard, the spokesman said, arrested two of the men and ordered the students to disperse.

This set off protests as the girls entered the street and began throwing stones, clatter blocks, chairs and tables at the four soldiers, according to the army's account. Shots were fired in the air, and then into the crowd. Two girls were hit, one 18 and one 16.

The 18-year-old, identified by Arab sources as Ihsan Abu Daraz, was hit in the chest, the army spokesman said. Arabs said the bullet entered her back. Her death brought to 14 the number of Arabs killed by Israeli since demonstrations erupted in the occupied territories in March.

Arab journalists who inter-

viewed demonstrators said the army's contention that 10 masked men were inciting protests was untrue. There were no masked men at all, they said.

In the Jabalyeh refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, a gasoline bomb was thrown at an army patrol, but failed to explode, the army spokesman said. One Arab was arrested.

Monday, there were disorders in the Old City of Jerusalem as groups of Christian and Muslim Arabs staged a sit-in protest in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Subsequent demonstrations were broken up by troops firing into the air.

Tuesday, a police spokesman said, a Palestinian flag was hung from the church, which is built on the site believed to have been Calvary, where Jesus was crucified, and where he was entombed. Police removed the flag, the spokesman reported, and there were no arrests or injuries.

Near Herod's Gate, stones were thrown, injuring a civilian in the head, he said, and policemen fired into the air to disperse the crowd.

Vote in Knesset

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The Knesset Tuesday voted, 58 to 54, with two abstentions to approve Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policy statement that rules out uprooting Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory in any future peace talks.

The vote occurred after a two-day debate. Mr. Begin served notice that Israel intends to seek the annexation of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip after five years of Palestinian autonomy.

The vote, a matter of parliamentary procedure, reflected the breakdown of political parties making up the coalition and opposition. Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition, said his Labor Party would not dismantle settlements for peace but would leave the question of sovereignty open to negotiations.

Hassan Will Visit U.S. And Meet With Reagan

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II will make a two-day visit to the United States beginning May 18 at the invitation of President Reagan, the Ministry of Administrative Affairs has announced.

King Hassan, who is strongly pro-Western, will meet with Mr. Reagan to discuss bilateral relations and international affairs, the ministry said Monday. The two leaders also are expected to discuss Morocco's six-year war against Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara.

After Sinai, Mubarak Must Face Other Issues

By William F. Farrell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The aftermath of the restoration of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt last week is fading. The crucial date of April 25, which marked the return of the desert by Israel, also marked the end of the honeymoon period between the two nations.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ident Hosni Mubarak has enjoyed since he came to power after the assassination of Anwar Sadat last Oct. 6.

Mr. Mubarak is now faced with a long roster of issues, some foreign, but mostly domestic, that command his attention.

Dealing with these issues, ranging from a population growth that is out of control to a major restructuring of an economy that is becoming more and more precarious, is expected to define more sharply Mr. Mubarak's ability as a leader as he charts a course through the maze of often confusing, and sometimes bumbling, bureaucracies he presides over.

Mr. Mubarak was vice president from 1975 until Sadat's death. He has been president for six months. His move to the presidency in the Egyptian press and on national television. But many Egyptians keep saying that they still do not quite know who he is or how he intends to put into effect his calls for economic change and greater

equity in the distribution of Egypt's resources among its 44 million citizens.

A leading politician acknowledged that Mr. Mubarak's attempts to be "all things to all Egyptians" in the aftermath of the Sinai assassination worked for a while, allaying fears of collapse and anarchy in the country, but that the post-Sinai period augurs a "battle for the soul and the ear of Mubarak."

He was referring to the many strains in Egyptian life — to powerful politicians in the ruling National Democratic Party who fear that major change will disrupt their own secure posts, to those millions living marginal existences who want many improvements in their lot, and to the adherents of Moslem fundamentalism opposed to the secular bent of the government and whose voices are not unheard by the legions of deprived Egyptians.

At home, Mr. Mubarak's chief problem is the economy. Exports have long since outstripped imports and the trade deficit for 1980-1981 was \$4.2 billion, a 10-percent increase over the previous year. It is still growing.

Population control programs are a shambles; it has been estimated that a million Egyptians are born every 10 months.

One of the pillars of the economy has been the remittance of earnings from the more than 2 million Egyptians who work abroad, mainly in other Arab countries. But about 400,000 Egyptians enter the labor force annually in a country where more than half the population is under age 15.

The prospects of high unemployment are prevalent and there is a feeling that the saturation point for exporting Egyptian labor is near.

In the tense weeks before Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai, Mr. Mubarak said repeatedly that he welcomed the resumption of relations with Arab countries that broke diplomatic and economic ties with Egypt when Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak said a return to normal relations with other Arab nations was desirable as long as they did not stipulate that he scrap the peace treaty, something he says he will not do.

Since the Egyptian flag was hoisted over the Sinai on Sunday, there have been significant public overtures by some Arab nations toward Egypt.

According to news reports last week, Arab bankers said the Central Bank of Egypt was borrowing \$200 million from a group of international banks, including Bahrain's United Gulf Bank. The loans are the first since the Arab boycott of Egypt in 1979.



Hong Kong policemen try to take away a handcuffed Vietnamese refugee while other refugees seek to prevent the police from making the arrest. The camp houses 7,500 persons.

Vietnamese Clash in Hong Kong Camp

HONG KONG — Two groups of about 500 northern and southern Vietnamese have fought each other in a refugee camp, leaving 15 to 20 southerners injured.

Five police officers were also injured in the third successive night Monday of factional fighting at Hong Kong's largest refugee camp, which houses about 7,500 Vietnamese.

About 300 police officers were needed to restore order, and six persons were arrested. The police resorted to drawing a demarcation line, dividing the camp into two sections, one for southerners and one for northerners. The division recalled the way the country was divided before the

North's conquest of the South in 1975.

At the height of the rioting, some refugees threw gasoline bombs and burned down a shed. They also assaulted several reporters, injuring one of them.

The police managed to restore order after about four hours of persuasion and a show of force.

Study Calls U.S. Agency Incapable Of Blocking Shipments to Russia

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sensitive high-technology equipment with potential military applications is easily reaching the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations because of a small unit within the Department of Commerce is poorly equipped to enforce U.S. licensing laws, according to a confidential Senate report.

The report said Monday that the compliance division of the department's Office of Export Administration is "understaffed and poorly equipped." Its investigators "in certain instances [are] undertrained and unqualified, and the unit thus is not effective, the report said.

The 80-page study, which contains an internal memorandum by a U.S. Customs Service official that is critical of the Department of Commerce's enforcement efforts, was prepared by the staff of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Governmental Affairs Committee. A copy of the report was obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

The panel is beginning two weeks of hearings on the problem. Witnesses will include Theodore W. Wu, an assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles who has prosecuted illegal export cases, and William H. Bell, a former Hughes Aircraft engineer who was convicted of selling radar secrets to a Polish agent.

Bonnie Whyte, a Department of

Commerce spokesman, said of criticism in the report: "This administration has been aware of the problem of high-technology exports for some time, and we've been working to upgrade this unit. We've been transferring personnel and training to this unit because it was recognized as a weak link."

Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who directed the staff inquiry, said that the most crucial enforcement problem involved "dual-use" technology that developed in the United States primarily for civilian and commercial purposes that, in the possession of the Russians or others, can be used for military purposes.

Such devices, including advanced lasers and certain computers, microchips and semiconductors, cannot be exported legally without a license from the Department of Commerce.

But, the Senate study said, the department has only six inspectors — five of them at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York — to check whether unlicensed equipment is being shipped abroad. The sixth inspector is in Washington.

"Some airports and seaports never are visited by Commerce Department inspectors in the course of a year," the report said.

Although Customs Service inspectors are stationed at airports and seaports, their basic job is to police incoming persons and goods, not shipments leaving the country.

Couple Convicted Of India Murder

The Associated Press

BENARES, India — A man and a woman have been convicted of the 1976 murder of an Israeli tourist here.

Charles Sobharaj, 37, born in Saigon of Indian and Vietnamese parents, was convicted Monday of murder in the drugging death of Aaron Allen Jacobs. His former girlfriend, Marie-Andrée LeClerc, 36, of Quebec, was convicted of conspiracy in the murder. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Sobharaj and Miss LeClerc were charged with fatally drugging Mr. Jacobs, then stealing his passport and traveler's checks, which they forged and cashed. They have been accused by Asian police of staging similar slayings in Nepal, Thailand, Singapore and elsewhere in India. The victims were young Europeans befriended by the couple at hotels in tourist centers.

Britain Condemns 'Fabrications' In Argentine Reports on Conflict

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British Defense Ministry has condemned "fabrications" from Argentine military spokesmen during the recent fighting around the Falkland Islands.

The statement Monday was part of a forceful effort to counter the stream of claims about British casualties coming from Argentina. Throughout the monthlong crisis, the reports to the press in Argentina have exaggerated the extent of British losses while minimizing the Argentine casualties, with the exception of the statement Monday in Buenos Aires that the cruiser General Belgrano had been sunk.

'Bombed, Mined and Sunk'

For example, on Sunday, Argentina claimed that Britain had lost as many as 11 of its carrier-based Harrier planes. But British correspondents aboard HMS Hermes counted the planes as they left and said the same number returned.

On Sunday as well, Argentine officials contended that the Hermes had been attacked and was on fire and listing. Peter Archer of the Press Association reported a few hours later: "I am on board Hermes. It is not on fire and it is clearly not listing."

Earlier, during the retaking of South Georgia Island, Argentina claimed to have "bombed, mined and sunk" HMS Exeter, which turned out not to have been involved in any military action. Similarly, Argentina claimed that resistance was continuing on the barren island long after Britain said that the last Argentine soldier had surrendered.

In contrast, British military spokesmen have been almost reticent in their accounts, a reticence they have attributed to secrecy considerations and to the need to be sure all information released officially is accurate. As a result, some of the official British statements have yet proved wrong in any material respect.

"You can be sure that our reports are true and as complete as we can make them," a spokesman said Monday.

British officials have sometimes left misleading impressions by inquiry, said that the most crucial enforcement problem involved "dual-use" technology that developed in the United States primarily for civilian and commercial purposes that, in the possession of the Russians or others, can be used for military purposes.

Perhaps the most notable example occurred at the outset of the crisis when as a result of a background briefing, many journalists reported the presence in the South Atlantic of HMS Superb, a nuclear-powered submarine. Those reports continued for 22 days, until the Superb was sighted at the Scottish submarine base of Faslane.

The reports by journalists with the fleet, which have also proved accurate in every important respect, have not preceded official accounts and have gone beyond ministry statements only in bits of color and in reporting unconfirmed Argentine casualties. Following widespread unhappiness about the inaccuracy of Argentine reports, British officials have begun relaxing censorship of these correspondents.

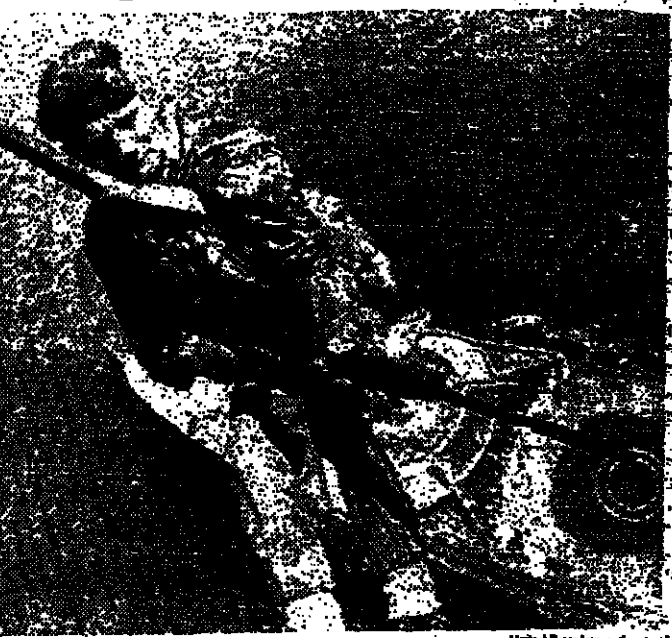
And as part of the effort to refute Argentine claims of only minor damage, British reporters on the Hermes were shown aerial reconnaissance photographs of the airport at Stanley showing the damage that resulted from the British raid. A spokesman for the Defense Ministry said the photographs would be released in London as soon as possible.

Mr. Nott said the second attack was made on Stanley on Tuesday to render the airstrip completely unusable.

He said a bombing raid on the airstrip Saturday had left the runway cratered and unusable for transport planes.

"A further sortie was made Tuesday to render the airstrip unusable to light supply, communications and ground attack aircraft operating from the Falkland Islands themselves," he told the House of Commons.

Before the British destroyer was hit Tuesday, there had been mounting concern that the sinking



In a picture radioed Tuesday from the British task force vessel Conqueror, a Royal Marine practices helicopter winch landings.

British Destroyer Is Lost In Atlantic; Jet Shot Down

(Continued from Page 1)

A British submarine that sank the Argentine cruiser.

A group of Labor Party members of Parliament led by two prominent left-wingers, Tony Benn and Dame Judith Hart, proposed a motion in the House of Commons demanding an immediate truce with Argentina.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym earlier told Dame Judith, who is chairman of the Labor Party, that there could be a truce if Argentina withdrew its troops and agreed without prejudice to negotiations on the future of the Falklands, long claimed by both countries.

The foreign secretary added that Britain was still seeking a diplomatic solution and not military humiliation of Argentina.

Vociferous Critics

The cease-fire motion has 53 signatures so far and supporters said they hoped they would eventually reach about 70 from among the 239 Labor members in the 635-seat House of Commons. However, there is no guarantee that it will be debated in Parliament and forced to a vote.

Dame Judith and Mr. Benn have been vociferous critics of the government over the Falklands and repeatedly demanded that the task force be recalled.

Explaining Britain's new attacks Tuesday on the Stanley airport, Defense Minister John Nott said, "Further sorties were flown Tuesday to make Port Stanley airfield unusable to light aircraft. Goose Green also has been attacked and effectively put out of action."

Mr. Nott said the second attack was made on Stanley on Tuesday to render the airstrip completely unusable.

He said a bombing raid on the airstrip Saturday had left the runway cratered and unusable for transport planes.

"A further sortie was made Tuesday to render the airstrip unusable to light supply, communications and ground attack aircraft operating from the Falkland Islands themselves," he told the House of Commons.

Before the British destroyer was hit Tuesday, there had been mounting concern that the sinking

of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano on Sunday, with possibly hundreds of lives lost, might bring a political and diplomatic backlash.

Argentina said it had rescued 500 survivors from the cruiser, torpedoed by a British submarine.

That left 642 crewmen officially listed as missing in the South Atlantic. The privately owned Argentine press agency DYN quoted naval sources as saying the majority of a 1,042-man crew was rescued, but it gave no figures.

Argentina said the search for survivors was continuing.

Mr. MacDonald, the British Defense Minister, said the British fleet "is continuing by air and by sea, both by day and by night, to enforce the total exclusion zone around the Falklands." The 200-mile zone was imposed Friday.

The Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff said rescue work was continuing in the area where the General Belgrano, Argentina's only cruiser, went down, and that 15 rescue vessels were involved. The cruiser was hit 36 miles outside Britain's 200-mile war zone.

Wintery Waters

An earlier communiqué from the Argentine military said a search plane spotted "various" lifeboats, but the sinking occurred in wintry waters 663 miles north of the Antarctic Circle, and a navy source said, "You cannot survive long in an open boat in those waters."

The Argentine government accused the British of a "treacherous act of armed aggression" because the cruiser was outside the zone of exclusion.

Mr. Nott said the General Belgrano had been torpedoed because it was closing on elements of the British task force.

He said the submarine did not attack two destroyers accompanying the 13,645-ton General Belgrano to give them a chance to go to sea and the crippled cruiser. "We do not know if they did so, but in doing so they would not have been engaged," he added.

Mr. Nott said the cruiser had substantial firepower and was only hours away from the task force. He said that the task force commander could have ignored the cruiser "only at his peril."

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More Limits

Put on Poles

(Continued from Page 1)

he said. But he added the church should be aware that demonstrating crowds could easily develop into a destructive force.

Godansk, where the Solidarity movement grew out of shipyard strikes in the summer of 1980, several thousand people tried to take over the center of the city Monday and the main police headquarters came under attack. PAP said.

It also said that on Monday in Szczecin, protesters built a barricade of benches in the central Victory Square and several riot policemen were injured.

U.S. Assails Polish Regime

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House deplored Tuesday the use of force by the Polish authorities against demonstrators on Monday.

"This is a reminder that the demands for free expression have not been met," said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary. "It is imperative that a dialogue be reestablished between the government, Solidarity and the church."

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Poland may suffer total economic collapse if it does not lift martial law and meet the West's other conditions for lifting economic sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law.

He told a Senate subcommittee that the effects of the West's cutoff of credit "are becoming increasingly onerous" because the Soviet Union has had difficulty in taking over Poland's financial burden. "It is our view that if this situation continues there could be total economic collapse in Poland," he said.

Ulster Gunmen Kill Policeman, Injure Woman

LONDON, Derry, Northern Ireland — Gunmen ambushed a police patrol Tuesday in Londonderry's shopping district, killing a policeman and seriously wounding an unarmed policeman, authorities said.

A police spokesman said that at least three men were involved in the shooting and that they had escaped in the hijacked truck they were driving. The truck was abandoned about a mile away. No one claimed responsibility for the shootings.

The ambush took place on the day before the anniversary of Bobby Sands' death. Mr. Sands, 27, and nine other Irish Republican Army inmates in the Maze prison in Belfast starved themselves to death in an attempt to gain political-prisoner status for those convicted of terrorism.

A police spokesman said that West Belfast was quiet Tuesday but that police were prepared for protests in the heavily Catholic district to mark the anniversary.

British officials released a file photo of the Conqueror, the submarine that officials said had sunk an Argentine cruiser.

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Danish Communist Leader Charged

VORDINGBORG, Denmark — A Danish Communist leader who had 200,000 Deutsche marks (about \$85,000) in cash stolen from his house has been charged with violating currency laws, police said Tuesday.

Ingemar Wagner, a member of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee and former member of parliament, said only that the money was earmarked for "the Danish Communist Party's international solidarity work."

Five youths aged 15 to 19 have been arrested for allegedly stealing a fireproof safe with the secret funds from Mr. Wagner's home in March while the Communist aide was on a trip to Moscow.

An American Is Said to Die In Salvador

He Reportedly Fought Among Rebel Forces

From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — An American fighting alongside rebels in El Salvador was killed during the government's offensive near the Honduran border, leftist guerrillas claimed Monday.

Radio Venceremos said that Joseph David Anderson, who had been working as a journalist and writer while aiding the rebels in their fight against the U.S.-backed regime, was killed April 27.

Mr. Anderson used the name of Pepe and later Lucas, the radio said. He first came to El Salvador as a student at the National University in 1980, it added. It did not say where he was from in the United States.

While living in the working-class neighborhood of Mejicanos in San Salvador, Mr. Anderson joined the leftist Popular Organizations and participated in the guerrillas' unsuccessful "final offensive" in January, 1981, before moving to rebel camps in Morazan province, the radio said.

Caused a Casualty
On the morning of April 27, "Lucas" moved toward the front lines of fire to take photographs. He took his camera and his backpack and grabbed a rifle, causing a casualty among government soldiers, the radio said. "Afterward he fell wounded."

There was no independent confirmation of the radio report. El Salvador's new president, Alvaro Magaña, Monday ruled out negotiations with the country's leftist rebels as a means of ending the country's civil war.

Mr. Magaña said, however, that a "dialogue" with the left might be arranged, possibly through third parties such as the Roman Catholic Church or a foreign country.

Asked what he considered as the difference between dialogue and negotiation, the new president said: "Dialogue is to talk. To negotiate is a little bit more. As for how much more, he said, 'That's a good question, and I don't have a good answer.'"

Mr. Magaña made his remarks at a news conference at the Presidential Palace, his first press meeting as provisional leader of the country. He was flanked by his three vice presidents, who remained silent throughout the proceedings.

He said that an amnesty for guerrillas who turned themselves in was under consideration within a "larger scheme" to end the war. But he added that any plan for dealing with the guerrillas would have to await a decision by representatives of the major political parties.



Nevada prison officials inspect a helicopter built by inmates.

Inmates' Secret Helicopter Has U.S. Warden in a Whirl

United Press International
CARSON CITY, Nev. — The state prison warden thought it was bad enough to find inmates building a helicopter in the prison, but he was even more shocked when he discovered that they had also been quietly building a helicopter.

The chopper was pieced together in the prison's maintenance shop and needed only the tail blade to be complete.

Mr. Sumner said some past administrations knew about the "project," but did not place much significance on it. But "just having a helicopter in the prison is ridiculous," Mr. Sumner said.

Last year, on his arrival from California's San Quentin Prison, where he had also served as warden, Mr. Sumner discovered that some of the Nevada prison's offices had been bugged by inmates.

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Drive Develops in Congress to Revive SALT-2

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON — Several members of both houses of Congress and some former high government officials, spurred by the campaign to halt the growth of nuclear arsenals, are pressing for a revival of the 1979 strategic arms treaty.

Three members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which opened hearings last Thursday on how to slow the nuclear arms race, have called for Senate approval of the treaty, also known as SALT-2.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the committee, said that although ratification would raise "difficult questions," a "less formal and possibly less divisive mechanism for keeping the current de facto restrictions in place would be advised."

Renewed interest in the treaty is one of many congressional responses to public calls for arms control. About 25 resolutions have been introduced in Congress on reducing Soviet and U.S. atomic arsenals and preventing a nuclear war by accident or miscalculation. The Foreign Relations Committee, attempting to produce a compromise measure for Senate debate, is examining 10 proposals.

The Reagan administration has been abiding by the terms of the treaty but opposes efforts to formalize its observance. President Reagan vigorously opposed the treaty during his election campaign, and his administration plans to sharply reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic forces.

Afghan Intervention
The treaty, which limits strategic offensive weapons, was signed by the United States and Soviet Union in June, 1979, but was never approved by the Senate. President Jimmy Carter asked early in 1980 that the Senate stop considering the accord after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, doomed prospects for Senate approval.

While many senators privately doubt that the treaty would receive the two-thirds majority required for Senate ratification, a growing number of arms control and military specialists have urged the revival of the accord as an interim arms control measure that could take effect quickly.

Former Defense Secretary Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger, who served in key posts in the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, urged Friday that the treaty be re-examined. Even a former critic, Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said Friday that he would "look positively" on an effort to revive the accord.

Among the initiatives the Foreign Relations Committee is considering is a proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, that has

been endorsed by the administration. It would permit a continued military buildup while the administration negotiated arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

Also being considered is a proposal sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, that calls for the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate a freeze in nuclear weapons at current levels now followed by reductions in force.

Proponents of the 1979 treaty say it is a good arms control agree-

ment that the Soviet Union has already endorsed. If in force, they note, the 1979 treaty would require the Russians to reduce about 250 strategic systems, about 10 percent of their forces. Moreover, the proposal is useful politically, they say, because Democrats could continue to press for ratification or more formal acceptance of the treaty's terms even after the administration unveiled its strategic arms proposal.

Opponents say that reviving the accord would reopen old wounds in the Democratic Party, which was bitterly divided over the ac-

cord. Supporters of the freeze say the treaty would divert attention from their initiative.

Nevertheless, proponents are trying to find a way to force consideration of the accord.

Senators reportedly favoring ratification include Gary Hart of Colorado, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, and John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, all Democrats. House members said to be working on ways to gain backing for the terms of the treaty include Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa; Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York; and Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin.

U.S. Lists Conditions for a Summit But Says It Has No Specific Plans

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — White House officials say that any summit meeting this year between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev depends, in effect, on the behavior of the Russians.

"President Reagan has made it clear that our longstanding criteria for a formal summit meeting remain in place, that is, it would have to be, first, carefully prepared; second, it would have to be justified by the overall state of our relations at the time; and, third, hold reasonable prospects for positive results," Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said in a prepared statement.

Aide Says Wallace Will Again Seek Term as Governor

By Lou Cannon

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — George C. Wallace, who first ran for the governorship of Alabama 24 years ago and served an unprecedented three terms as governor, will formally announce May 22 that he will seek a fourth term, according to an aide.

The former governor, 62, reached at his home in Montgomery, would neither confirm nor deny his candidacy but said, "I will make my plans known May 22."

Forrest James, the incumbent Democratic governor, who has angered some of his colleagues by supporting President Reagan's economic policies, has not said whether he will seek re-election, but there have been indications that he will not.

Mr. Wallace, who was paralyzed from the waist down by an assassin's bullet on May 15, 1972, when he was campaigning in Maryland for the Democratic presidential nomination, said his health was excellent and added, "I feel great."

Senate Budget Committee Leader Offers His Own Plan to Cut Deficit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — While admitting that the proposal had little backing, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee has offered an alternative U.S. budget that would freeze domestic spending, trim the military budget and boost taxes by \$125 billion over three years.

Termining the proposal a "bold plan" and stressing that it had the blessing of neither the White House nor other Republican leaders, Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said Monday that his budget would reduce the deficit in 1985 from a projected \$233 billion to \$19 billion.

"Such a decline in projected deficits would have an unprecedented impact on the nation's economy," he said.

In congressional testimony Monday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said interest rates would remain high unless something was done to reduce "enormous deficits" forecast for the next few years.

Sen. Domenici said that by freezing domestic spending levels for a year he would save \$228 billion through 1985. His \$125 billion

in extra taxes is more than what President Reagan offered to accept during recent budget negotiations.

Included in Sen. Domenici's plan is a one-year freeze of Social Security and other benefits, which comprise a large and highly controversial portion of the U.S. budget.

"I still believe this is the best approach to the problems that this country has," he said. "I don't think senior citizens will resist a one-year freeze because it would practically assure the solvency of the fund."

Sen. Domenici said he outlined his proposals to other Republican leaders and to President Reagan during a White House meeting Monday. Although little support was expressed, Sen. Domenici said, "No one said, 'Don't present it, Senator.'"

After the meeting Monday with President Reagan, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, said, "It is still my hope that we could go back to the table" to negotiate a budget compromise with Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House. The negotiations broke down last week.

Sen. Baker, a Tennessee Republican, said he would contact Rep. O'Neill soon to arrange a meeting. But an O'Neill aide, Chris Matthews, was skeptical. "It's like clockwork," he said. "Every time the Republican Senate is about to begin markup of the budget, Sen. Baker talks of compromise with the Democrats."

"Republicans won't vote for the Reagan budget, and he knows it," Mr. Matthews said.

Sen. Baker told reporters he expected to have a budget resolution on the floor of the Senate for a vote by May 15.

Captain Is Killed Off Spain
LA CORUNA, Spain — The captain of a Spanish trawler was killed and seven crew members were missing after the vessel sank following a collision with an Iraqi freighter off this northwest Spanish town, maritime authorities said Tuesday.

Czechoslovakia Ousts Top Envoy of Portugal
PRAGUE — Portugal's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Antonio Baptista Martins, has been asked to leave the country following the expulsion last week of the Czechoslovak ambassador in Lisbon, Coteka news agency reported Tuesday.

On Friday, Portugal expelled the Czechoslovak ambassador, Jan Janik.

Reagan Is Said to Plan Statement Backing School-Prayer Measure
WASHINGTON — President Reagan plans to announce his support of a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing voluntary group prayer in public schools, according to White House and congressional aides.

Mr. Reagan plans to make the announcement Thursday, which he has proclaimed National Day of Prayer.

A senior White House official said Monday that Mr. Reagan would probably recommend precise wording for the proposed amendment rather than simply express his support for one or more of several such measures already introduced in Congress.

Proponents of school-sponsored prayer have pressed for a constitutional amendment for two decades, since the Supreme Court held in 1962 that organized prayer in the public schools was unconstitutional. Congress has rejected such proposals five times.

In its 1962 decision, and in a 1963 ruling outlawing organized Bible readings in the schools, the court based its decision on the First Amendment clause barring "an establishment of religion" by Congress. The court has not forbidden voluntary silent prayers or meditation in classrooms.

Details were not available on how the amendment would express conservatives' views that group prayer ought to be allowed in classrooms. The senior White House official said that the White House policy staff was now drafting the proposed amendment, which would require approval by Congress and ratification by 38 states to become part of the Constitution.

In his 1980 campaign, Mr. Reagan drew strong support from conservative Christian groups by declaring his opposition to court decisions banning prayer in public schools. "Of all their new right issues," said a Republican congressional aide, "it's the strongest. About 85 percent of the people are for it. You can't hurt yourself there."

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The Reagan Crew at Sea

A great venture came to a sour climax last week when the Reagan administration cast one of four votes against the Law of the Sea, which U.S. diplomacy helped initiate. This ambitious charter aims to bring harmony out of discordant territorial claims and remove from legal limbo the seabed wealth of copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese.

The treaty is a rare accommodation of global interests and ideologies, striking innumerable practical bargains. As the final vote showed, no bloc prevailed: 130 in favor, four against, with 17 abstentions—including Britain and West Germany in deference to Washington and the Soviet bloc hoping for better economic terms.

Eight years of diplomacy is thus frustrated and the Law of the Sea is left even more confused than ever.

Paradoxically, this attempt to transcend dogma ran into an ideological barrier in Washington. The Reagan administration said that the treaty amounted to an economic giveaway and that its legal terms were superfluous, since the United States would claim them in any case.

On these very counts, however, the merits argued for the treaty. As the negotiators of four U.S. administrations wanted, it guarantees passage through strategic straits, and creates a uniform 12-mile (19-kilometer) limit on territorial waters and an additional 200-mile "exclusive" economic zone.

Once ratified, it is said, these norms will become part of "customary" law and therefore applicable to all countries, including those who do not sign. But these terms were

the result of many compromises that included new rules for sea mining. They will not be cheerfully granted to non-signers who want to pick and choose.

What rankled the Reagan administration was the idea that seabed mining would be managed by an international authority, licensing private mining consortiums and cutting itself in on the profits. Washington resented this concession to nations that would otherwise never get at the sea's wealth.

Yet, ironically, some kind of agreement would actually benefit private U.S. miners. They, and the banks that lend them money, want clear title to seabed wealth. As long as that title is clouded, they are unlikely to make the heavy investments required. On this sensible ground, even some administration officials gradually modified their hostility. But not enough.

Others seized on blemishes in the charter and even exaggerated them. They raised some valid questions about technology transfers and procedures for amending the treaty—issues that might have been compromised in a different atmosphere.

No nation can come away fully satisfied from a negotiation involving 150. It is difficult to believe even now that further negotiations are impossible before more than 100 sign the accord in December. Without the assent of the United States and a few other major sea powers, the treaty can actually become a new source of strife. A farsighted administration would not now abandon such a worthy vessel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Generals' Dilemma

British forces appear to be taking relentless control of the air over the Falklands and the seas around them. This sharpens the principal question facing Argentina's generals. By seizing the Falkland Islands, they committed a political blunder assuming that they would not receive assistance even from the few countries that might be inclined to offer at least rhetorical support. They may have committed a military blunder as well. The Argentine forces are now being cut up and isolated. How do the generals mean to get their country out of this fix?

They are caught between the military facts, which counsel a diplomatic settlement, and the political facts at home, which indicate that the honor of the military, or at least the tenure of the current leaders, may not survive a settlement. What a pity that the generals failed to contemplate that dilemma before April 2, when the Falklands were invaded. It is a typical mistake of a dictatorship that has deprived itself of the democratic mechanisms of debate and inquiry.

No outsider can be sure how the generals will resolve their dilemma. Will the losses goad them to stay in battle and refuse accommodation? Or could these losses possibly be portrayed as the price a brave nation paid to defend its honor against overwhelming odds? There is an element of mystique in Argentina's politics, and on this may depend the response to Britain's methodical Anglo-Saxon tightening of the screws.

Regrettably, Argentina rejected the mediation being offered by Peru's president, Fernando Belaúnde Terry, over the weekend. That put the generals in the foolish position of turning away from a Latin initiative, one made by a statesman who in no way can be characterized as a U.S. puppet.

Fortunately, there are signs that some of the leaders in Buenos Aires remain interested in the Belaúnde initiative. That would seem to offer Argentina what hope exists for minimizing the damage it did to itself by its heedless aggression.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Cashiers of the World, Unite

Ever diligent in alerting its readers to the depredations of the capitalist system and the exploitation of the U.S. working class, the Soviet press has now cast a cold eye on McDonald's, a "café," writes an Izvestia correspondent from some unnamed site in deepest California, "specializing in selling sandwiches with meat patties."

The reason for the fast-food chain's success, he writes, is that it makes its young employees "work in a wild rhythm." But no matter how vigorously they whirl and stomp as they dish up burgers and fries, the workers can't beat the system. That's because their company-issued uniforms have no pockets in which "to hide tips." Indeed, the company seizes all tips because it wants "all the earnings up to the last cent."

A call to the McDonald's people confirmed that their uniforms have no pockets—they're neater that way—but that part about tips puzzled them, and, um, maybe we've been unfairly cheating wildly rhythmic young workers all these years, but we have never tipped at McDonald's or any other fast-food place, and we have never seen anyone else do so. Who's to tip? The girl at the cash register? The kid with the mop?

Why A. Palladin chose to say nothing about the quality and availability of food at McDonald's is obvious. Russians who have to stand in line for hours to buy food would not think better of their system if they were reminded how things are elsewhere.

Despite their sensitivity, the Soviets may be making a mistake in badmouthing American fast-food restaurants. The smarter thing to do would be to invite them in. That would help alleviate food shortages, while the treasury would benefit from a share of the filthy profits. The government could even keep all the tips.

To be sure, American chains would probably have to alter their names somewhat to blend in with the local culture. Commissar Sanders and his Crimean Fried Chicken

would no doubt be a hit. McDonald's could feature a Big Marx sandwich. And how about Pizza Hovel, or . . .

—From the Los Angeles Times.

Enough Fighting in Falklands

With recent air raids and the sinking of warships, the Falklands conflict has gone far enough. Western public opinion is little exercised about the dozens and perhaps hundreds of Argentines who might be dead. Only British losses presumably will lead to a more fundamental debate about the disproportionate costs of this battle over the islands.

—From the Tages Anzeiger (Zurich).

Sampler on Calls for Arms Freeze

America is turning its back on the president it elected by a landslide. . . . The new motto is "freeze."

—From Der Spiegel (Hamburg).

Intellectually, the "reformers" commit an error: They postulate that the Soviets think the same way we do.

—From L'Express (Paris).

The positive response of influential politicians in the West . . . strengthens faith in the potential . . . for arms control success.

—From Izvestia (Moscow).

It is a grave threat to world peace that the U.S. and the Soviet Union are continuing their nuclear arms race despite mounting international clamor for disarmament.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The demonstrations . . . remind politicians and negotiators that in the end a simple and crucial matter of life and death is at stake.

—From the Sydney Morning Herald.

The heightened tone of accusations against [the Soviets] and the presumably deliberate slowness to initiate an arms dialogue . . . have been turned against Washington.

—From El Mercurio (Santiago).

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May 5: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Concentration of Wealth

WASHINGTON—Nothing is more generally believed than the cry of the "yellow" Socialist press that the wealth of the United States is being rapidly concentrated. An examination of the Massachusetts Surrogate records from 1829-1831 will show that there was actually more concentration of wealth in 1829 than in 1906. In 1848 John Jacob Astor was worth \$25 million. The richest man in the nation. His wealth then was a much larger slice of the total wealth of the nation than is the wealth of John D. Rockefeller today. Again, the increase in the number of Astors has been much more rapid than the increase in wealth; the average wealth of each Astor today is about \$10 million.

1932: Not More, but Better

NEW YORK—Returning from a world cruise, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, declared that a "wise and judicious depression" in the world's birthrate would solve the problem of the world's economic depression. At every port he visited, he said, overpopulation, overproduction and unemployment were evident. "I return impressed with the principle of not more, but better representatives of every race. This is true for the American nation as well as foreign stocks." Prof. Osborn described himself as an adherent of the theories of Sir Francis Galton on selective breeding and described Bertrand Russell and Mrs. Margaret Sanger as "propagandists."

Not Even Executions Can Stem Tide of Soviet Corruption

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—For the first time since the trumped-up political trials of 1949-53, a member of the Soviet establishment belonging to the central core of the Nomenklatura that has taken over the rule of Russia for the last 60 years has been shot by a firing squad.

The scandal that led to the execution of Vladimir I. Rykov, a deputy minister of fisheries, was never announced in the Soviet press, though Pravda published a report on the execution in its April 27 issue. The only public hint of a problem had come in February, 1979, when Minister of Fisheries Alexander Ishkov was summarily retired and his assistant and a number of aides were dismissed. Yet the whole story deserves more publicity than it got.

The Ministry of Fisheries was for 10 years the headquarters of a gang that operated an illegal traf-

fic in caviar. The caviar was put into seven- or 12-pound tins labeled "smoking herring," and sold as such to a major Western firm.

The Western firm sold the caviar at its market value and shared the millions of dollars in profits with its Soviet accomplices, placing the funds in Swiss bank accounts. From time to time, top-ranking Soviet civil servants would travel to the West to spend what they could from those accounts.

All Soviet citizens know that the death penalty can be applied for economic crimes, just as they know the extent of corruption that has become a fact of life in Soviet society. The death penalty for corruption, made legal under Stalin in 1932, was abolished and re-established several times, but never really ceased being applied.

It was most frequently used during the great famine of the 1950s and beginning of the 1960s, when Nikita Khrushchev applied it mostly against Jews who had sought to emigrate. It is now used against about 500 people a year. Most are convicted murderers or Nazi collaborators. An unverifiable number of those executed (some observers say as many as 10 percent) are put to death for economic crimes.

Among recent executions for corruption were those last March of Sultan Abasov, the chief executive of a textile plant in Azerbaijan, and his accomplices, including a Justice Ministry inspector and a public prosecutor. They were found guilty of transforming the textile plant into a "private enterprise" and embezzling 2 million

rubles (about \$3 million). Y.A. Kobakidze, a former district president in Soviet Georgia, was executed in June, 1981, for receiving bribes for favored housing allotments.

In spite of this dire punishment, corruption has never disappeared from everyday Soviet life. The permanent state of scarcity and the low levels of salaries have led to a situation in which everyone tries to get something more out of any deal that is made; the institution of the *wziyatska*, as *baksheesh* is known in the Soviet Union, has become the norm.

Although corruption is rampant at all levels of Soviet society, information on prosecution and punishment for bribery has been restricted to that concerning small-time racketeers. When, for example, Vasili M. Javanadze, a former first secretary of Georgia and a member of the Politburo in Moscow, was fired for corruption and replaced by his former KGB chief, Eduard Tchekvadze, nothing on the affair was printed in the Soviet press, although at least 50,000 people were arrested in the subsequent police investigation and roundup.

When Ekaterina Furtsava, a former minister of culture, was dismissed for similar reasons (a luxurious villa built at the taxpayers' expense), she was discreetly retired under the best of conditions.

Thus, the publicity surrounding the Rykov affair, limited as it was, is an innovation, and an indication that the middle level of the ruling caste can be called to justice. It is all the more interesting since the public announcement of Rykov's execution came after a series of scandals and rumors that affected the Moscow Nomenklatura.

These included the dismissal of Gen. Konstantin Zolov, a former head of the passport bureau, and the mysterious death of Gen. Semyon Trivunov, a deputy minister of the interior and brother-in-law of Leonid Brezhnev. The general reportedly killed himself just

before the start of a probe into corruption among the elite of Moscow society.

Statistics concerning economic crimes and the extent of corruption are state secrets in the Soviet Union. The examples made public are always presented as individual cases, totally independent from any other, so it is difficult to link the cases and form any idea of the importance of this national scourge. According to the human rights activist Andrei Sakharov, corruption affects about 10 percent of the Soviet gross national product. This would be a huge figure, but not an impossible one.

There are several signs indicating that the situation is very serious. The press has recently taken to publishing news of public trials. Last September, the criminal code was altered to increase the penalty for corruption, and in November a confidential letter from the party Central Committee on the subject of corruption was read at closed-door meetings of local party cells.

In January, a new deputy minister was assigned to the Department of the Interior: Boris Zolotov, who until then had been head of the anti-corruption department.

It was Lt. Gen. Yuri Churbanov, the chief minister of the Interior Ministry police, who announced the promotion of Zolotov. Churbanov is the husband of Galina Brezhnev's daughter, whose name was often mentioned in the recent rumors about scandals in Moscow. Repression is striking high, striking home, but there is no reason to believe it will succeed in stamping out corruption.

Official repression should be able to get rid of corruption, which is nothing more than a cancer on the otherwise healthy body of Socialism and the remainder of a bourgeois mentality that has disappeared in the Soviet Union. But the real situation is something else again: Endemic scarcity and a bureaucratic system based on favoritism, arbitrariness and special privilege cannot result in anything but widespread fraud and corruption. ©1982, International Herald Tribune.



Severe Third World Debt Problem Puts IMF in Quandary

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Not since 1975, in the wake of the first great oil price rise, has the debt problem of the Third World looked so fraught with danger. The commercial banks, which are desperately trying to overcome the near defaults of their East European borrowers and now the complications of the British freeze on new lending to Argentina, are not well placed to receive the coming shocks from the Third World.

Does this mean the International Monetary Fund will have to undergo a revolution of similar magnitude to its 1980 revolution? In 1979 the Iranian crisis sent oil prices soaring again. To the developing countries that had managed to survive the first oil price increase, it looked as if the only way to survive the second would be to reduce their economic growth to zero, with all the consequences that such a move would pose for political stability in numerous combustible corners of the world.

The IMF, it was argued then, was fueling the flames in lending developing countries that they must tighten their belts, devalue, and control the money supply. What was worse, said the critics, who included not just Third World countries but the banks, who felt dangerously overexposed, was that the IMF was being repaid more than it was lending to the Third World. Between 1974 and 1980 the IMF had provided a miserly 2 percent of the developing countries' financing requirements.

The chorus of criticism was too widespread to be ignored. It is to the great credit of the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, and the Carter administration that the IMF changed course dramatically. In the short span of 16 months, starting in early 1980, the IMF made new loan commitments of \$15 billion, virtually all to developing countries. This was more than the total it had lent over the previous seven years.

The fund was able to step up its lending so sharply because it was able to tolerate high interest rates in imposing crippling burdens on Third World debtors. This anti-inflationary mood at IMF headquarters is now returning to its traditional caution. Yet the debt situation has never looked so bad as it even in 1979. Developing countries' reserves are almost back to the low levels of 1975. There is a worrying large number of countries with reserves less than the value of three months' imports, which is widely thought in banking circles to be the minimum acceptable level.

And 1982 is not 1975. In 1976 the world economy was well on its way to recovery and the developing countries exported their way out of trouble. Today the recession appears to be deepening, world trade is contracting and commodity prices have plummeted. Of course, on the positive side, oil prices have fallen; yet a 1-percent change in interest rates causes more impact than does a 1-percent change in oil prices.

The Reagan administration's decision to tolerate high interest rates is imposing crippling burdens on Third World debtors. This anti-inflationary mood at IMF headquarters is now returning to its traditional caution. Yet the debt situation has never looked so bad as it even in 1979. Developing countries' reserves are almost back to the low levels of 1975. There is a worrying large number of countries with reserves less than the value of three months' imports, which is widely thought in banking circles to be the minimum acceptable level.

partly because when its coffers began to run dry it pulled off the coup of persuading Saudi Arabia to lend it some \$10 billion.

The IMF also loosened up the terms of its loans, its so-called "conditionality," and dropped many of the economy-wrenching conditions it had traditionally demanded. Devaluation, draconian budget cuts and a forced rise in domestic interest rates were no longer the inevitable quid pro quo. Repayment periods were significantly lengthened as well.

All this was going into effect just when the Reagan administration came into office. When a major loan went to Pakistan, U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel told the Wall Street Journal, "We want to push IMF's conditionality back to where it was." And in the decision to lend \$5.8 billion to India, the United States abstained on the vote and implied that, the next time, it would vote against.

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latory strategy keeps the London interbank rate at closer to 20 percent than 10, making a difference of as much as \$13 billion in interest payments in a single year.

The IMF is in a quandary. If the U.S. economy does not turn around soon, if interest rates stay high and if the world economy continues to contract, a number of developing countries will not be able to avoid default—with all that this implies for the stability of the banking system. On the other hand, if the economic clouds are so black that it is difficult to see im-

provement, should the IMF be handing out money without the clear certainty of repayment?

Already the IMF is finding that a number of its African borrowers are giving it great cause for worry. But many observers think the fund has no choice—it has to engage in another revolutionary step. It must consider a new allocation of special drawing rights (the IMF's own line of credit) of perhaps as much as \$10 billion, and increase its quotas by 50 percent to improve the fund's holdings of usable foreign currencies for lending.

In the next few months this debate is going to surface. So far it has taken a back seat as bankers have worried about their Polish and Romanian loans and the course of President Reagan's economic management. Yet the developing countries' time bomb is ticking away, and if a remedy does not appear soon—either a breakthrough in the U.S. economy or an IMF initiative—there is going to be quite an explosion.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

Letters

Private Sector Role

Regarding the article by Claudia Wright, "New U.S. Aid to Tunisia: Seeds of Disaster" (IHT, March 17): President Reagan's obsessive preoccupation with the security problems in the developing countries is more likely to undermine the security of these countries, whose difficulties mainly stem from economic problems. While insisting on the private sector to play major role in development assistance, the U.S. administration has stepped up government military assistance. Why not let the private sector take up the role of arms suppliers, which they are doing with great success in some cases, and the U.S. government concentrate on pressing domestic issues? In any case, America would do a great favor to developing countries by not supplying arms to these fragile economies. The same is applied to the Soviet Union.

Geneva.

M. ELAHI.

The Original Car

Regarding "A Slice of the Holocaust: Crimes Against the Future" (IHT, March 29): Flora Lewis is wrong in stating that the original railway car in which the German defeat of 1918 and the French

defeat of 1940 were documented is still standing in the clearing of Compiegne. The original railway car was brought by the German authorities during World War II to Berlin and destroyed by an Allied air raid afterwards. The railway car which nowadays can be seen in Compiegne is a copy, i.e. a railway car from the same series.

WOLFGANG GRUPP,

Mainz, West Germany.

More on Wives

Ms. L.W. Vonk (Letters, IHT, March 9) wants to know what the differences are between a diplomat's and an executive's wife. Many significant ones come readily to mind. Diplomats' wives can only rarely earn money abroad; executives' wives frequently can. Executives enjoy the new \$75,000 exemption for salary in U.S. income taxes, while diplomats do not. With the exception of admittedly inadequate allowances, diplomats' salaries are the same everywhere, and almost universally much less than those of American executives. Modern representatives' allowances are usually reserved only for the most senior embassy staff; the majority of officers are obliged to entertain frequently out of their own pockets.

Due to the official nature of their work, diplomats' wives are strongly pressured to participate very actively in their husbands' careers with a frequency and a degree rarely known by executives' wives. Servants are partially paid only for the top two diplomats at a given embassy; servants of other diplomats are purely personal expenses. I am certain that most U.S. diplomats would be delighted to lead the enviable life Ms. Vonk feels they so commonly enjoy.

ROBERT F. ILLING,

Oporto, Portugal.

Taxation Abroad

Regarding the article by Robert Siner (IHT, Feb. 15) on possible tax increases for U.S. citizens living abroad: This arbitrary action by the Senate Finance Committee is yet another in the long congressional history of discrimination against Americans abroad. It is yet another reason why U.S. citizens abroad should have their own congressional representation if taxed.

SANFORD G. HENRY,

Committee for Representation of Americans Abroad, London.

The Losers Were the Winners in Law of Sea Treaty Vote

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Obscured by intercontinental war and intragovernmental budgetary bickering, the most historic moment of last week—the vote on the Law of the Sea Treaty—ended in a victory for free enterprise.

For the past decade, Third World nations have been trying to establish the New World Economic Order by insisting that the earth's resources were the "common heritage of mankind."

That ringing phrase concealed a fundamental attack on political philosopher John Locke's concept of property. Locke, and later followers like Thomas Jefferson, held that the unknown and undiscovered became the property of the person with the wit and courage to find and add his labor to it.

Not so, said the Third World Socialists and oligarchs. The treasures that lay beneath the open sea—admirably those in outer space—which now belong to nobody, should belong to everybody. "Mankind" meant the world's governments, and their theory meant that exploration and discovery would, in the future, be managed by governmental bureaucracy.

To obtain this political stranglehold on the next generation's economy, Third World countries offered industrial nations confirmation of what custom had already given them: free passage through straits. They also promised an end to nuisance claims of sovereignty for hundreds of miles out to sea. Meekly, the guilt-ridden industrial nations moved to comply with

what seemed to be the ocean wave of the future. At the urging of U.S. sea-law negotiator Eliot Richardson, Henry Kissinger in 1976 offered a compromise that subverted Lockian principles: Half of the mining was to be done by free enterprise, and half by a supercartel run by unaccountable international bureaucrats.

That was a horrendous blunder, which would have opened the way to a self-financed supernatural authority that could rewrite the rules 20 years later, taking over completely without further U.S. Senate ratification.

At the 11th hour, with Reagan in place, the U.S. government woke up. Basic principles were belatedly asserted, objecting to the forced sale of technology, and the blank check—in conflict with the U.S. Constitution—approving amendments in advance.

But the momentum to sign after eight years of negotiation was immense, and it appeared that Washington could not find one nation with which to sign "You and Me Against the World." The pragmatists berated the ideologues, despite the fact that the treaty had no practical chance for Senate ratification. Toward the end, U.S. negotiators were afflicted with negotiations, and gave away the right to set production limits.

The United States was saved by two moves. Adm. Bruce Harlow, advised by Philip Merrill of Defense Undersecretary Fred Ikle's

staff, called for a vote on the navigation part of the treaty. Up to then, votes had been avoided; all was to be done on the basis of consensus, evading responsibility. But this record vote established official worldwide agreement on innocent passage through straits, and thereby removed the Third World's leverage on undiscovered resources.

On this free movement of navies, the U.S. found the Soviet Union on its side; freedom of the sea is valued the most by the nations that have navies.

The second saving grace was the arrogance of the Third World. At the final moment, Eliot Richardson—the ghost of administrations past—surprised the U.S. delegation with a dramatic appearance at the U.S. Mission, pleading eloquently for compromises that

would save the foreign policy establishment's child.

The U.S. negotiators wavered. Quickly, Tommy Koh, the feisty pro-Western lawyer from Singapore who headed the conference, tried to bring the Third World over to a point where a deal could be cut. No soap; and thus the greatest bonfire in the history of the world was averted by the greed of the bonfireholders.

The chief of the U.S. delegation, James Malone, approved the speech drafted by Prof. Robert Goldwin (who taught a course on Locke's Second Treatise, which hooked me on the subject) and modified by National Security Council staffer Michael Guhin. Instead of keeping mum while consensus was announced, the United States called for a vote.

Why call for a vote when you will lose overwhelmingly? Because only in the unreal world of UN politics is a lopsided vote a victory for the losers.

In the real world, economic and military power is with the opposition and the many abstainers on this vote; they will soon make their own agreements recognizing each other's mining claims. On a 130-4 vote, the 130 lost; the Third World's holdup failed.

At a time when hard-liners are heart sick at the Reagan administration's lack of resolve in countering the Soviet threat, one of the dwindling band of ideological Reaganites says, "At last, we won one." With that victory, and with its freedom reaffirmed, the great shroud of the sea rolls on as it rolled 5,000 years ago.

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John Updike: A 'Rabbit' Punch

By Jonathan Yardley
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — John Updike has just received the 1982 American Book Award in fiction for his novel "Rabbit Is Rich." The third major literary honor of the year, it is a recognition of the author's achievement in the field of fiction. Updike, 57, is a native of Pennsylvania and has lived in New York City for most of his life. He is a prolific writer, having published more than 20 novels and numerous short stories. "Rabbit Is Rich" is a novel about a man, Harry "Rabbit" Angstrom, who is a successful businessman and a member of a prominent family. The novel is a satire on the American dream and the materialistic values of the 1970s. It is a well-crafted and entertaining work that shows Updike's mastery of the novel form.



John Updike

page, and it doesn't work as either. A typical passage: "On the news, there is rioting in Levittown over gasoline. People are throwing beer bottles full of gasoline; they explode, it looks like old films of Vietnam or Budapest but it is Levittown right down the road, North of Philadelphia. A striking trucker is shown holding up a sign saying 'TO HELL WITH SHILL.' And Three-Mile Island leaking radioactive neutrons just down the road in the other direction. The weather for tomorrow looks good, as a massive high continues to dominate from the Rocky Mountain region eastward all the way to Maine. Time for bed."

Which is where all good Updike characters go when, as it almost always does, the spirit moves them. In "Rabbit Is Rich" Updike is trying to write about the contrast between middle-class sexual desire and middle-class sexual performance, but he smoothes a legitimate subject and some legitimate ideas about it under a great weight of gratuitous (and, in my stuffy view, tasteless) sexual detail.

Indeed, "Rabbit Is Rich" reeks of vulgarity. Updike fancies himself the chronicler of the common man, and he fills page after page with the most clinical evidence of that fellow's gaucherie. So far as I can determine, he also believes that he portrays the common man with sympathy and understanding. Yet what comes through most vividly are Updike's condescension and contempt. Gazing down from his attic north of Boston, he sees nothing except tackiness.

"The chair Peggy sits in is squeaky old, ponderous, modern with a pale fabric thick as plywood; it matches another chair and a long sofa set around that kind of table with no overhang to the top they call a Parsons table, which is put together in alternating blocks of light and dark wood with a curly knotty grain such as they make

golf club heads of. The entire deep space of the room, which Webb added on when he and Cindy acquired this house in the pace-setting development of Brewer Heights, gently brims with appointments chosen all to harmonize. Its tawny wallpaper has vertical threads of texture in it like the vertical folds of the slightly darker pull drapes, and reproductions of Wyeth watercolor liths by spots on track lighting overhead echo with scratchy strokes the same tints, and the same lighting reveals little sparkles, like mica on a beach, in the overlapping arcs of the rough-plastered ceiling."

But all of this is after the fact. The awards have been handed out, and "Rabbit Is Rich" has been handed over to the ages. The lunch here is that they will take one look at it and bar the door. "Rabbit Is Rich" is a creature of its moment and, more to the point, of a tiny bourgeois culture within that moment. When the moment passes, as soon enough it will, "Rabbit Is Rich" will pass right along with it. A quarter-century from now, if not sooner, it will be gone and quite forgotten.

Lino Brocka's '75 'Manille' Outshines Delon and Deneuve

By Thomas Quinn Curtis
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Alain Delon is on the wrong side of the law once more in "Le Choc." This time he is a hired killer who longs to retire, but his goonish bosses steal his blood-money savings from his safe-deposit box to force him to continue his dirty work.

The only novelties this edition supplies are an excursion to a turkey farm in which the paid assassin has invested and a frisky kitten that disarms by a sudden leap one of the hatchman's many enemies. Delon is an attractive personality, remaining among the French cinema's top drawing cards. He has been in far better films — Visconti's "The Leopard" and Loeu's "Mr. Klein" — but his last great role was as a noble police inspector or as a disillusioned gangster. This time he has Catherine Deneuve, the blonde refrigerator, as his girlfriend, and Stéphane Audran as his rattled financial adviser.

"Manille," the 1975 film of the Philippine director, Lino Brocka, displays the superior intelligence and touch of a poet that are the qualities that transform his characters from common screen puppets into recognizable human beings.

His story is that of a young boy from a fishing village come to the capital to face harsh experiences and disappointments. Brocka vividly draws the metropolis with its frantic bustle, exotic colors and dark underbelly, but — and here lies his extraordinary ability — he succeeds without resort to the expected sentimentalities of his rivals, in revealing the vague, puzzled inner spirit of his youthful protagonist, beautifully played by Rafael Roco Jr. This "Manilla" of Brocka is a cinematic achievement of a high and difficult order.

"Queen Lear" of Mokhtar Choufi is a nonsense exercise in the peculiar. Its inspiration would seem to have been the technique of the Luis Buñuel-Salvador Dali "L'Age d'Or," a pioneering effort in cinematic surrealism. A collection of unrelated and confusing sequences, it hints of the Oedipus complex more than of the Oedipus myth. It is a waste of time and talent. But all of this is after the fact. The awards have been handed out, and "Rabbit Is Rich" has been handed over to the ages. The lunch here is that they will take one look at it and bar the door. "Rabbit Is Rich" is a creature of its moment and, more to the point, of a tiny bourgeois culture within that moment. When the moment passes, as soon enough it will, "Rabbit Is Rich" will pass right along with it. A quarter-century from now, if not sooner, it will be gone and quite forgotten.

Frédéric Mitterrand, nephew of the French president, last summer spent some weeks in Somalia and shot a travelogue on the African land, listed as one of the five poorest countries in the world. It is an independent state, with memories of foreign rule, governed

today by a military junta headed by Mohammed Siad Barre, who is seeking to introduce "socialist science" to better its lamentable conditions. Its chief resources are livestock and bananas, and its natives, believers in a simplified and tolerant form of Islamism, are, according to this report, having a wretched time of it.

Mitterrand has entitled his film, "Lettres d'amour en Somalie," as its presentation suggests that its commentator, under the emotional stress of a broken romance, decided to photograph a sociological documentary in lieu of penning billets-doux.

That excellent comedian, Michel Serrault and the appealing Jane Birkin have been wasted in an exceptionally stupid thriller, "Nestor Burma détective de choc," and a whole crop of prominent players has been rounded up for "V et le Français dans la salle" — an

alleged satire on political corruption in France based on a novel by Frédéric Dard — who also uses the pseudonym San Antonio.

Jean-Pierre Mocky has directed this lackluster expose of the parliamentary milieu in which an aging minister becomes worried over the skeletons in his closet. One skeleton is Jacques Dufflo, who has been chained in a cabinet behind a bathroom since the occupation. Jacques Dufflo is a striking, black-and-white press photograph, Michel Galabru does a broad burlesque of a lumpy proletarian and Jacqueline Maillan is a deranged housekeeper. A more repugnant set of dramatic personae would be difficult to imagine. Burdened with caricature assignments, everyone overacts violently and only Victor Lanoux as the high-placed double-dealer maintains control of himself, providing a relatively reasonable account of the suave politician haunted by his sordid crimes.



Alain Delon, Catherine Deneuve in "Le Choc."

A Cobbled-Together Opera at Schwetzingen

By James Helme Sutcliffe
International Herald Tribune

SCHWETZINGEN, West Germany — Schwetzingen is a tiny town near Heidelberg renowned for its lush gardens and a lovely palace with Versailles-like gardens. Every spring an intimate music festival is held in the palace and its wings, with everything from solo recitals to orchestral concerts, opera and drama.

Sponsored by the South German Radio in Stuttgart, the festival, now in its 31st year, has made a specialty of commissioning small-scale operas for the palace's jewel of a Rococo theater, built in 1752. There is only one condition; the opera must be based on a fairy-tale subject, as befits the fantastic nature of the palace gardens.

This year's festival, which runs to May 20, opened with the world premiere of Udo Zimmermann's "Die Wundername Schustersfrau" (The Cobbler's Wonderful Wife), based on a fantasy by Federico Garcia Lorca. It was the second play by the Spanish poet-dramatist to become an opera for Schwetzingen, after Wolfgang Fortner's "Don Perlimpin" in 1962.

Arts Agenda
STASBOURG — A new production of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" will be given in its first performance May 21 by the Opéra de Paris, with the company's director, Jean Toulon, as Pelléas.

The plot is an allegory concerning marital incompatibility of an older shoemaker and his young wife. Plagued by nosy neighbor women and meddling officials, the relationship of the conforming cobbler and his independent-minded spouse, who is unable to express her love for him visibly, is made so miserable that he leaves, a theme reminiscent of Richard Strauss' "Die Frau Ohne Schatten." Left to her own resources, she opens an inn and becomes increasingly the target for the townspeople's envy, imagining her husband to have been a paragon of many virtues until he returns, disguised as a puppeteer, and the old disillusionment sets in again.

The subject certainly allows space for lyric expansion, but the 39-year-old East German composer, in his fourth opera, respected the play's form to such a degree that his music — melodic and ornate melodies expanding into aleatoric climaxes for vocal ensembles or orchestra, interspersed with folksy Spanish tunes by Lorca himself — failed to generate enough interest or individuality of its own to justify the work's 2½ hours. Superbly sung by the Norwegian soprano Lisbeth Balsevik in the title role, with Franz Grundheber in the moving part of her shoemaker husband, the musical preparation of the work by the Hamburg State Opera, conducted

by Peter Gülke, left nothing to be desired. Would that as much could have been said for the amateurish, unfinished-looking settings and costumes by Axel Manthey, unattractively lit, and the wooden staging by Alfred Kirchner. It takes music as compelling as Verdi's or Wagner's to survive such treatment. Zimmermann's inoffensive, modish modernity was not capable of sticking up for itself under such conditions. Unfortunately the East Berlin premiere, which had been planned for May 1 in the equally charming Apollo Hall of the State Opera, had to be canceled because of illness. The comparison might have been instructive.

Kirov Dancers Offer Gogol Ballet

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the attractions of the Kirov Ballet's current season here is that it is going beyond the classics to offer a glimpse of the company's contemporary repertoire, the first sample being "Revizor," a "choreographic transcription" of Gogol's "The Inspector General" by Oleg Vinogradov, the Leningrad troupe's director and chief choreographer.

Gogol's tale of official small-town corruption and the confusion that is sown by the arrival of an impetuous impostor who is mistaken for a high official is doubtless just as timely as it was in czarist days, and Vinogradov has cleverly and colorfully staged it in a mixture of classical ballet vocabulary and satiric and grotesque pantomime.

The first of the two acts shows the provincial characters clambering over one another in their preposterous struggle for local power, while several of the principal figures — the governor, the judge, the postal director — are briefly but deftly characterized in swift choreographic strokes. Vinogradov cites Chaplin and Fellini as models, and Western dance followers may also see touches of Roland Petit or even Maurice Béjart in the group movements.

The second act belongs mainly to the impostor Kheistakov, acted and danced by Vadim Guliyev with insouciant aplomb and vermillion light-footedness as he drolly takes advantage of the avaricious yokels. Natalya Bolshakova as the governor's connivingly amorous daughter, and Ninella Kurapkina and Nikolai Kovmar as her parents, were admirable foil.

Vinogradov came up with some amusing visual solutions for the more "verbal" elements of the story, such as having bank notes and letters actually represented by dancers. And for the finale he has devised an effective theatrical stroke — a dancer dressed to represent Gogol himself (Konstantin Zalkinski) arrives as the real inspector general, under whose caustic gaze the gaudy costumes fall away, leaving the petty functionaries in simulated nakedness.

The score by Alexander Tchikovsky, no relative of Peter Ilyich, is an effective bit of ad hoc work, faceless music but with some knowing touches of parody and pastiche. The sets — compact piles of architectural elements — and the almost surrealistic costumes are by Irina Press and Vladimir Obukhov.

In happy contrast to the Kirov's last visit, the company has come with its orchestra this time instead of a truckload of canned music. Robert Louter conducted his live musicians with alert vigor.

Energy Unit Backs Europe On Gas Deal

United Press International

PARIS — Relying on the Soviet Union for natural gas is a better risk for Western European countries than depending on OPEC for oil, the International Energy Agency said in a study released Tuesday.

The agency, formed in 1974 after the first Arab oil embargo against the West, said that natural gas will play an increasingly important role in meeting the energy needs of the industrialized world through the year 2000.

The IEA report said the Soviet bloc will control one-third of the world's proven natural gas reserves by the turn of the century, while North America, Western Europe and Japan will control less than 25 percent.

The report, begun in 1978, is the agency's first thorough assessment of natural gas as an alternative to oil.

Contract Endorsed
While it makes no direct statement, the report essentially endorses the multibillion-dollar contract signed last year by the Soviet Union to provide natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe by 1984, the largest East-West business deal in history.

"The contract was sharply criticized by the United States, which raised the possibility that Europe will grow overly dependent on Russian gas and be subject to political pressure by the Kremlin."

"To the West, this arrangement provides access to an additional market for industry (for construction of the pipeline) and it reduces the balance of payments impact of energy imports," the report said.

"A negative aspect is that security concerns are raised whose mitigation may prove costly in some circumstances," it added.

"There are risks but it is possible to find options to those risks," said IEA executive director Ulf Landtke.

"There is little point in simply trading reliance on insecure oil for reliance on insecure gas, but there are measures that can be taken, nationally and internationally, to minimize the consequences of potential interruptions in natural gas imports."

It suggested that countries importing Soviet natural gas invest in storage facilities, encourage industries to build factories that can be fired by gas or oil, and ensure the availability of backup fuels.



Jean-Eder Hallier talking with reporters on Tuesday.

Missing French Author Reappears After Apparent Rightist Abduction

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jean-Eder Hallier, a French author, was found unharmed Tuesday huddled in a Paris suburb nine days after apparently being kidnapped by a mysterious rightist group.

There had been persistent speculation by the press and police that the kidnapping was a hoax perpetrated by Mr. Hallier, who since the late 1960s has embraced Maoism, Socialism and conservatism and recently announced his "rediscovery of Jesus."

Mr. Hallier, 46, flagged down a passing motorist at about 1:30 a.m., was driven to the man's apartment and instructed him to call a news agency to say he was safe.

According to news accounts, Mr. Hallier did not immediately notify his family or police. The motorist, Stanislas Pozar, a 44-year-old painter, said Mr. Hallier told police that he was not sure where he had been held and that he had been driven around for about five hours before being released.

Police sources said Mr. Hallier's initial version of the incident was "hard to verify."

Soviet Official Allegedly Implicated In Diamond Smuggling Leaves Post

United Press International

MOSCOW — A deputy minister of culture said to have been held responsible for a diamond-smuggling scandal linked to the daughter of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev has retired, an announcement said Tuesday.

It was not clear if the former deputy, Nikolai Mokhov, was removed for wrongdoing. But his dismissal had been rumored since shortly after two friends of Mr. Brezhnev's daughter, Galina, were arrested early in the year.

China Drops 11 Deputy Premiers

The Associated Press

TOKYO — China carried out a major government reshuffle Tuesday in which 11 of the nation's 13 deputy premiers lost their titles, the Chinese news agency reported.

In a dispatch monitored here, the agency said that Wan Li and Yao Yilin were the only two deputy premiers to retain their posts in the streamlining move approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament.

However, most of the former deputy premiers will retain their government posts. Among them are Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Defense Minister Geng Biao, and Chen Muhua, the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Zhao Zhiyang will remain as premier, the agency said.

To Trim Bureaucracy

The reshuffle, which has been expected for several weeks, was the second stage of a major drive by the deputy party chairman, Deng Xiaoping, to trim the nation's bureaucracy, starting from the upper echelons of government.

Of the 11 men who lost their posts as deputy premiers, nine were appointed to a newly-created panel of 10 state councilors, the agency said. It did not explain the panel's function, but based on previous statements by Chinese leaders, the panel would act in an advisory capacity.

On March 8, the Standing Committee approved the merger of 12 ministries and commissions into six new, centralized bodies as part of an effort to overhaul the economic system.

The agency said that in the second phase of the reshuffle, the State Council reduced 13 other ministries and commissions to seven. With one new commission created, the net overall reduction is from the original 52 to 41.

Change in Supervision Of Korea Zone Is Asked

United Press International

PANMUNJOM, Korea — The U.S.-led United Nations Command proposed Tuesday that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be empowered to oversee military activity inside the Korean demilitarized zone. North Korea rejected the proposal as "indicrous."

A UN Command negotiator made the proposal at an Armistice Commission meeting. He said the proposal, if accepted, would mean that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, comprising Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden, would replace a supervisory team of UN Command and North Korean members.

China Says Unproductive Workers Will Now Face Dismissal or Fines

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Chinese workers, long protected from dismissal no matter how poorly they performed on their jobs, may now be fired or fined under labor regulations published this week in the Communist Party newspaper.

A worker who is absent for 15 days straight without permission or 30 days in a year may be dismissed by a factory manager or company director if he ignores warnings to reform.

Workers who come late and leave early, who disrupt production, brawl in the factories, ignore safety procedures or cause losses through irresponsibility may be docked up to 20 percent of their pay under the new regulations.

They may also be demoted and, in serious cases, put on probation with their pay cut to a subsistence level. Those guilty of crimes are to be prosecuted.

The regulations, approved by the State Council and published Monday in the People's Daily, are intended to instill a measure of labor discipline among 110 million urban workers and boost sagging productivity.

"To achieve normal production procedures and good working order, the black sheep must be disciplined or dismissed," it said in an accompanying editorial.

Unless an enterprise has the power to dismiss workers who violate its regulations and do not observe labor discipline, the editorial said, it simply cannot be run efficiently.

Little Real Danger

The leadership has increasingly come to see state employment not as a right for all urban workers but as an area of the economy in which market forces of supply and demand, productivity and incentive pay could be linked.

"During the Cultural Revolution, people's ideology became a mess," the People's Daily said, attributing the breakdown in labor discipline to the upheaval here from 1966 to 1976. "It became a saying that whenever punishment was mentioned to someone it was a

spear aimed at the people. As a matter of fact, black sheep don't represent the people, and the masses detect them the most."

The People's Daily reassured workers, however, that few persons are actually in danger of losing their jobs except for the most serious violations of discipline. The paper noted that the new regulations had been used experimentally for three years with considerable effect but few actual dismissals.

The regulations also provide that a factory manager who wants to fire a worker must consult first with the trade union at his plant and then with the Workers' Congress, which has broad policy-making authority. Finally, he must get approval from the labor bureau or his superiors.

Former Rep. O'Brien Is Dead at 81; Helped on Alaska, Hawaii Statehood

The Associated Press

ALBANY, N.Y. — Former Rep. Leo W. O'Brien, 81, who helped push through Congress the bills that granted statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, died here Tuesday.

Mr. O'Brien, a former journalist who represented an Albany-area district as a Democrat from 1952 to 1966, was chairman of a House subcommittee on territorial affairs that helped write the legislation that brought the 49th and 50th states into the union in 1959.

Albert J. Fitzgerald

NEW YORK (NYT) — Albert J. Fitzgerald, 75, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America from 1941 to 1978, died Saturday after a brief illness.

Hugh Marlowe

NEW YORK (AP) — Hugh Marlowe, 70, who played second leads and character roles on stage, screen and television, died Sunday apparently of a heart attack. One of Mr. Marlowe's best-known roles was that of the playwright in the film "All About Eve."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

May 4, 1962

Dow Jones Averages

	Close	High	Low	Close	Change	Ch/pt
30 Ind	857.85	860.34	848.17	854.45	+3.40	+0.12
Adm.	442.54	443.78	441.49	442.49	+1.04	+0.04
15 Util	114.24	114.24	113.65	114.37	+0.13	+0.01
65 S&P	335.35	337.15	333.95	335.85	+1.90	+0.58

Market Diaries

	NYSE			AMEX		
Volume	Closes	Prv.	Closes	Prv.	Change	Ch/pt
Adv.	23,272	21,791	4.4M	3.8M	+0.6	+0.8
Decl.	916	249	1.1M	1.1M	+0.1	+0.1
Net	26,200	22,040	3.3M	2.7M	+0.5	+0.9
Unch.	598	490	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Adv. Down	497	436	1.85	1.85	+0.05	+0.05
Decl.	11,551	14,622	2.25	2.25	-0.05	-0.05
Net	1,885	1,554	0.15	0.15	+0.00	+0.00
New Highs	74	45	13	11	+2	+1
New Lows	35	30	13	10	-1	-1

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Pan Am	1,890,400	47 1/2	+1/2
Dellmont	1,002,000	18 1/2	+1 1/2
Amstar Corp.	944,000	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Mediobac	789,000	13 1/2	+ 1/2
Westl	726,000	20 1/2	+ 1/2
Amcr/TAT	720,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Boeing	711,000	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Comm Eds	680,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Westl Inc.	642,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Conroy	621,000	46 1/2	+ 1/2
Smith Amer	594,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Hollibaugh	534,000	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Genl Elec	526,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Chryster	526,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	497,000	64 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Change	Ch/pt
Composite	857.85	854.45	854.45	+3.40	+0.12
Industrials	442.54	441.49	442.49	+1.04	+0.04
Utilities	114.24	113.65	114.37	+0.72	+0.02
Finance	335.35	333.95	335.85	+1.90	+0.58
Pharm	71.25	70.21	70.29	+0.07	+0.01

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Change	Ch/pt
Composite	1152.1	1145.3	1147.4	+6.8	+0.12
Industrials	57.49	57.48	57.48	+0.01	+0.01
Utilities	55.48	54.66	55.07	+0.41	+0.02
Finance	14.26	14.04	14.10	+0.06	+0.01
Transp.	19.62	19.43	19.45	+0.02	+0.01

AMEX Most Active

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Int'l Business	263,800	9 1/2	+ 1/2
Dow Jones	250,700	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Collected	188,500	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Amstar	165,900	13 1/2	+ 1/2
Not Pollard	98,100	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Wentz	93,100	11 1/2	+ 1/2
Gulf & Western	81,100	36 1/2	+ 1/2
Wentz Oil	76,100	21 1/2	+ 1/2
Repartita	76,000	21 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index

	Low	High	Close	Change
May 27/59	27.04	27.85	27.85	+1.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
May 3	110,227	262,442	949
April 27	78,327	273,462	1,725
April 20	112,483	299,895	1,649
April 13	121,811	306,669	1,649
April 6	127,421	291,728	448

* These totals are included in the sales totals.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
Bonds	—	—	—	+0.10
Utilities	—	—	—	+0.12
Industrials	—	—	—	+0.17

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Dome Optimistic on Beaufort Output

OTTAWA — Oil production in the Beaufort Sea will eventually range between 250,000 and 500,000 barrels a day, a level that could return Canada to the role of a net exporter of crude, Bill Richards, the president of Dome Petroleum said Tuesday. He was speaking to reporters after testifying to a parliamentary committee on energy legislation.

His assessment contrasts with that of Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, who last week forecast that Beaufort Sea output would be between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels per day by 1990. Mr. Richards told the committee that the Tarsuit N-44 well, in which Dome has a working interest, "looks to be the best in the Beaufort and one of the best ever in Canada."

Gulf Resources Managers Face Battle

NEW YORK — Alan E. Clure, a British investor, has said he and 11 other investors will wage a proxy fight against the management of Gulf Resources & Chemical and will stand for election in opposition to the company's official slate.

In a proxy to shareholders Mr. Clure said he had "serious concerns about the operating record and future prospects" of the coal, natural gas, and chemicals company. Mr. Clure's move Monday was expected. Gulf Resources' annual meeting is on May 11. The group said it held 15.6 percent of Gulf Resources' shares.

NCC Energy Ends Bid for Simplicity

NEW YORK — NCC Energy, the British oil and investment company, has ended a takeover effort for Simplicity Pattern, the large sewing pattern producer, and is seeking to sell its 20 percent interest.

Plans for a merger were first announced a year ago. In March, Simplicity halted the merger and said it would concentrate on making acquisitions in domestic and foreign oil and gas operations.

Union to Continue Shale Oil Project

LOS ANGELES — Union Oil of California will continue its oil shale project at Parachute, Colo., chairman Fred T. Hartley said, despite Exxon's decision to withdraw from the similar Colony project in Colorado because of escalating costs.

Seagram Official Joins Du Pont Board

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont said Harold Fieldsteel, executive vice president for administration and finance and controller of Seagram, which owns 20 percent of Du Pont stock, has been elected to the board. William Laird, Hugh R. Sharp Jr., and Howard Swank retired from the board Monday, making 29 members instead of 31.

Seagram, a distiller, acquired its Du Pont stake when the two companies were competing last summer to take over Conoco. Seagram exchanged the Conoco shares it acquired during the battle for Du Pont stock.

Anderson Rejects Bid by Charter

LONDON — Anderson Strathclyde has rejected a takeover offer by Charter Consolidated, saying its business would be best served by remaining independent.

Charter is offering 135 pence cash per share for Anderson, valuing it at £64 million. It said it already has a 28.4 percent stake.

RCA Expects Better Results in 1982

NEW YORK — RCA expects 1982 results to be far better than those of 1981, chairman Thomas F. Bradshaw said Tuesday in remarks prepared for delivery to the annual meeting. He said RCA's performance will depend in large measure on the economy. In 1981 the company earned \$45 million on sales of \$3 billion.

Commenting on speculation about a possible takeover and subsequent sell-off of RCA assets, Mr. Bradshaw said such a move would not be in the interests of the shareholders and would be resisted. Bendix recently acquired 5.5 million RCA shares.

Volkswagen of America Cuts Prices

TROY, Mich. — Volkswagen of America said Tuesday it will immediately reduce prices of new cars and trucks by up to 9.4 percent until October, end of the model year. A spokesman said the company acted to "reduce dealer stocks and improve sales."

Saudis Purchase Stake In W. German Group

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Saudi Arabian group, in a major Arab entry into West European industry, has acquired a 17.87 percent share of IBH Holding, the West German construction machine group that is partly owned by General Motors.

The acquisition will make the Saudis and General Motors the largest IBH shareholders, with equal participation. The deal with the Saudis is part of an IBH program to raise \$64.6 million in new equity capital.

Horst-Dieter Esch, the IBH chairman, said Monday that the Dallah Establishment, a Saudi Arabian industrial group involved in the construction and entertainment industries, would acquire the IBH stock for \$38.7 million. Dallah has revenue of \$1 billion.

Mr. Esch said, "We need the liquidity that will come with this investment to increase the working capital of several of our subsidiaries and to reduce our bank borrowings, thus cutting our interest."

He said that Sheikh Saleh al-Kamel, Dallah's principal shareholder, would represent the Saudis on the IBH policy-setting board.

GM Stake Reduced

The Arab group will purchase newly issued shares that will result in a reduction of GM's stake in the West German company to 17.87 percent — equal to Dallah's holding — from 19.8 percent.

IBH acquired Terex, a General Motors subsidiary that makes heavy construction vehicles, in 1980 in a deal that ultimately made General Motors the biggest IBH shareholder, with the 19.8 percent stake.

IBH grew rapidly after it was founded in 1975 by Mr. Esch, 39, a former toy manufacturer who founded the company into the world's third-largest manufacturer of construction machinery, after Caterpillar Tractor and Komatsu. He did it largely by acquiring 11 European and U.S. construction machine companies during a slump in the industry.

Earlier this year, Mr. Esch said that nonconsolidated group revenues increased 15.6 percent in 1981, to \$1.06 billion, from 1980's \$925 million. IBH publishes no earnings figures, but Mr. Esch said the company broke even in 1981, a result similar to its 1980 performance.

The company's profitability was hurt last year by the continuing construction industry slump in Europe and the United States, and by high bank lending costs. IBH also suffered from efforts to turn around Hanomag, the money-losing German construction machine company it had acquired from Massey-Ferguson in 1980.

Essentially, the capital injection helps IBH fulfill financing provisions of a complex credit guarantee arrangement it signed recently with political leaders in Hannover, Hanomag's headquarters, to qualify for state aid to complete a \$66.8 million project to rebuild Hanomag's obsolete plants.

Liberty Changes Fabric of Strategy

By Sandra Salmons
New York Times Service

LONDON — If Harrods is an institution, it is often said here, then Liberty is a monument. But while that description of this city's other large department store may befit its Tudor-style facade and high-priced gentility, it is not always the best way for a retailer to sell goods.

Tourists "just come in here as though it was the Tower of London," David Pike remarked ruefully upon his appointment last year as chairman of Liberty & Co. "They don't buy."

Since his appointment as the first chairman from outside the founding Liberty family, Mr. Pike, 63, who was hired as an assistant accountant by Liberty in 1951, has been trying to patch the cracks in the monument by expanding into the United States, retrenching elsewhere and selling harder at home.

Despite a hard year for retailers generally — and a Christmas-season blizzard, followed by a rail strike that worsened the situation — his efforts appear to be paying off. Last Wednesday, the company reported a profit of £328,000 for the fiscal year ended last Jan. 31, compared with £52,000 for the previous year.

Sales, which had slipped to £21 million, rose 13 percent, to £24 million.

Dutch Cuts

One of the main reasons for Liberty's restored health was the major surgery performed by Mr. Pike on the company's business in the Netherlands, where the recession had produced a pool of red ink.

The chairman shut down five branches within Dutch-owned department stores, leaving only two Liberty stores and 25 percent of the original staff. "We've got the knife out," Mr. Pike said in a recent interview. "I'm afraid there's a bit of the accountant at work."

But in other territories, Liberty is proving expansionist. The company, which opened its first store in the United States in 1978 — a small store on East 60th Street within hailing distance of Bloomingdale's — has initiated a full-scale invasion of America. It opened a store in Philadelphia last November and another in Washington in December.

It plans to have a store in Chicago's exclusive Water Tower section and a shop in Columbus, Ohio, by September, and it is looking closely at Boston, Dallas, Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco.

At the same time, it is warning department stores such as Macy's, which originally stocked only a handful of Liberty's gift items, that they may have to add clothing, fabrics and other products if they want to continue. "We're more ambitious now," said Geoffrey Phillips, president of Liberty U.S.A. in New York.

The Home Fires

Britain still accounts for three-quarters of the company's revenue, however, and it is here that Liberty is trying to change its image. Historically, the company has been identified with Britain's upper class, a relationship that proved profitable as long as that class spent freely.

But as those customers have aged, and their purses become pinched, many limited themselves to more modest purchases, such as the ubiquitous Liberty scarf, knotted at the chin.

The goal now, Mr. Pike said, is to "popularize the name of Liberty, without debasing it." To do so, it is spending more money on promotion, including a mail order catalogue — a reversal to a Liberty practice of 50 years ago — and, in an extraordinary step, television advertising.

This approach is evidently working. Liberty's British retail sales, from its London store as well as its 18 branches throughout the country, rose 22 percent last year, Mr. Pike said.

Founded in 1875 by Arthur Lasenby Liberty as an importer of fine cashmere from India, cotton from the Sudan, silk from China and Japan and rugs from Persia, the store quickly won a following among the aesthetes of the day who favored the uncorrupted, pre-Raphaelite look that it endorsed.

NYSE Prices Cling to Early Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange held onto an early gain to close higher Tuesday, and analysts said investors were encouraged by the market's ability to absorb the escalation of hostilities in the Falkland Islands dispute.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been up as much as eight points in the morning, closed with a gain of 5.42 points at 854.45. Advances led declines by a 9-to-5 margin, and volume swelled to 58.7 million shares from the 46.5 million traded Monday.

Analysts were impressed that the market managed to hold its own for the last two days despite rising interest rates and the Falklands crisis.

Analysts said Tuesday's increased trading activity was a signal that investors are becoming more optimistic about the outlook for stock prices. Volume both Monday and Friday was less than 50 million shares.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. suggested that Wall Street may be anticipating an economic upturn, possibly sometime this summer.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said, "Buyers came back into the market. They sensed that the worst of the damage caused by poor first quarter earnings is over."

Bond prices fell Tuesday as short-term interest rates climbed in advance of the Treasury Department's quarterly refunding.

The Treasury was scheduled to auction \$5.25 billion of three-year notes Tuesday and \$4 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday.

Federal funds, the overnight loans among banks of uncommitted reserves, traded at 16 1/2 percent, up sharply from Monday.

On the NYSE floor, computer stocks performed well, benefiting from bargain hunting after the sharp selloffs in several issues.

The most noticeable gainer in the group was Datapoint, up 1 1/4 to 14 1/2 in heavy trading. Datapoint slid a total of 8 1/2 points in the prior two sessions, following an announcement Friday that the company expects to report a loss for the third quarter ended April 30. The stock sold at a record price of 67 1/4 a year ago.

Other computer stocks with gains included Honeywell, up 2 1/4 to 73, Digital Equipment, 1 to 80 1/4, and Burroughs 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Transportation stocks were higher and active, helping to boost the Dow Jones transportation index up by 4.40 points. Analysts said that the changes in the transportation index often presage similar moves in the industrial average.

U.S. Will Loan \$858 Million For Taiwan Nuclear Plant

TAIPEI — The U.S. Export-Import bank will lend Taiwan Power Co. \$858 million, or 75 percent of its financial needs, to buy nuclear facilities and fuel in the United States for a fourth nuclear power plant, L.K. Chen, the company's chairman, said Tuesday.

He said the loan will be signed before the end of September and will bear fixed annual interest of 10.75 percent, repayable in 15 years starting 1992.

The loan will be used to buy nuclear steam supply systems from General Electric or Westinghouse Electric, Mr. Chen said.

All three have agreed to provide 10 percent of the financing needs if they win the bid. Taipower, as it is also known, will seek loans for the remaining 15 percent from foreign banks, he said.

Construction costs of the power station, located on the eastern coast of northern Taiwan, are estimated at about \$5 billion. The plant, now under construction, will have two 900,000-kilowatt generators. Completion is scheduled for 1993.

Mr. Chen said the bids of two companies, Framatome of France and Kraftwerk Union of West Germany, to supply the nuclear steam supply systems were not accepted.

Parsons of Britain has been chosen to supply the two generators, against competition from General Electric and Westinghouse, Mitsubishi and Hitachi of Japan, and Brown, Boveri of Switzerland.

European Gold Markets

	May 4, 1982	A.M.	P.M.	N.Y.C.
London	292.50	292.50	292.50	292.50
Paris (2 1/2 M)	292.50	292.50	292.50	292.50
Frankfurt	292.50	292.50	292.50	292.50
Official Gold prices for London, Paris and Luxembourg, including and clearing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.				

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	May	June	July	Aug.
292	17.00-17.20	20.00-20.20	23.00-23.20	26.00-26.20
290	7.00-7.20	10.00-10.20	13.00-13.20	16.00-16.20
288	2.00-2.20	5.00-5.20	8.00-8.20	11.00-11.20
286	1.00-1.20	4.00-4.20	7.00-7.20	10.00-10.20
284	0.50-0.70	3.50-3.70	6.50-6.70	9.50-9.70

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 305

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPROMISE II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT

EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1982
\$100,000.00
APRIL 29, 1982
\$98,440.20

after all charges
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1981
\$100,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1981
\$237,214.03

1981 Performance +137%
OVER \$4,000,000.00
UNDER MANAGEMENT

For information call or write Royal Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX 288667173 UNL.

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TAPMAN



A detail from a Liberty & Co. fabric print and, inset, company chairman David Pike in front of the Liberty store in London.

Liberty firmly secured its place in the nation's heart when, in the mid-1920s, the company built its extraordinary, block-long Elizabethan building on Regent Street, just off Oxford Circus. The building, constructed of the timber and oak from two old battleships, is resplendent outside with the borrowed coats of arms of Henry VIII's six wives and Queen Elizabeth I, and is topped by a weather-vane that is a gilded copper model of the Mayflower. Inside, the store is a rambling series of galleries, four stories high, grouped around three wells that evoke the courtyards of old English inns.

Under its present chairman, Liberty has been refurbishing its valuable real estate, with the idea of renting 4,000 square feet to other high-toned retailers.

And there are other breaks with tradition. In one sense, Liberty is still a family company, with 60 percent of its shares owned by the founder's descendants, and three of the six board members from the family.

But Arthur Stewart-Liberty, the great-nephew of the founder, retired from the chairman's post last year, and although his two sons are involved in the company, one as a merchandise manager and the other running the company's diminished business in the Netherlands, they are not heirs apparent to Mr. Pike.

Accordingly, Mr. Pike has begun to market the company to investors as well as to shoppers. This fiscal year's results will be publicized, not in the customary slim, cream-colored brochure, but in a glossy, picture-filled annual report with a cover in the royal purple that, like the olive green of Harrods, has become Liberty's trademark. "Obviously, one day, not too distant, this will have to cease being a family company," Mr. Pike said. "Things have changed."

Gold Declines \$20 an Ounce

LONDON — The price of gold fell by more than \$20 an ounce here Tuesday, closing at \$341.75 an ounce after the Friday weekend close on the price of \$362 an ounce.

Dealers said business was moderate, with investors generally uncertain about the sharp fall in New York futures Friday. They said there is still considerable buying pressure and that the Falklands crisis could potentially push values up to around \$370 an ounce. On New York's Comex Tuesday, gold was trading at \$341.20.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 4, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.97	4.66	11.91	2.21	2.37	1.67	2.30
Brussels (2)	4.66	71.51	18.17	2.21	2.37	1.67	2.30
Frankfurt	2.97	4.66	11.91	2.21	2.37	1.67	2.30
London (3)	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 BCU	1.215	8.546	2.212	2.37	1.67	1.96	2.30
1 SDR	1.784	8.546	2.212	2.37	1.67	1.96	2.30

Source: Reuters. 1 BCU = 1.377 Irish L.
(*) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

DIVIDENDS EACH YEAR SINCE 1912

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH Corporation on April 20, 1982, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share of common stock, payable June 7, 1982, to shareholders of record May 21, 1982.

For additional information, please write to Benjamin A. Brown, Vice President, Dept. M, ENSERCH Center, Box 999, Dallas, Texas 75221.

ENSERCH CORPORATION

American Motors Pact With UAW Threatened By Local's Rejection

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — American Motors Corp.'s tentative pact with the United Auto Workers, which called for employees to defer some wage increases, appeared to be unraveling Tuesday.

The UAW said Tuesday that the agreement had been shelved for the time being because a union local in Toledo, Ohio, narrowly rejected it.

The local's rejection of the pact Monday came after two other UAW locals accepted it. UAW officials said they needed approval from all three in order to implement the \$115-million investment plan.

It was the first setback to the series of agreements that the UAW negotiated this year under which the union granted various concessions designed to revive the ailing U.S. auto industry. The new UAW contracts with General Motors and Ford provided for savings over 30 months of \$2.5 billion and \$1 billion respectively.

Two Approvals

The union planned to convene its 42-member AMC council "in the near future" to discuss the defeat, the union's secretary-treasurer, Raymond Majerus said. AMC spokesmen said company and union officials were to meet Tuesday to discuss their next step.

The contract calls for workers to invest future wage boosts and benefits in AMC's new product development program. A local in Kansas, Wis., approved the accord by a 52-percent margin last week. A third local, in Milwaukee, had approved the contract by an 89-percent margin April 24.

The agreement asked AMC's 14,000 U.S. workers to give up six cost-of-living allowance increases in return for prepaid legal services, a commitment not to play off one local against another for work, strengthened benefits for laid-off workers and a promise to resume all the paid days off and pay raises before the contract expires in 1985.

Analysts said that the only real savings to AMC, which lost \$136.6 million last year and \$51 million in the first quarter of this year, would come from the fact that by borrowing from workers, AMC would be paying only 10 percent interest, rather than competitive rates. They estimated the real saving at about \$20 million.

French auto company Renault has a 46-percent stake in AMC.

April Production

Meanwhile, AMC reported Tuesday that domestic car sales in April fell 27 percent to 12,878 cars from the year-earlier month. It said in the year to date, car sales declined 34 percent to 41,981 from the year-ago period. U.S. Jeep sales declined 12 percent in April to 5,040.

Car sales for the Big Three U.S. automakers fell 5.1 percent in April from the year-earlier period, and sales for the month were down 4.9 percent, they said Tuesday.

EEC Nations Fail to Agree On Steel Cuts

By Roger Cohen
Reuters

BRUSSELS — EEC countries failed Tuesday to agree on extending mandatory production cuts for the steel industry until the end of 1983, diplomatic sources said.

Despite a plea from Etienne Davignon, EEC Commission industrial commissioner, for a quick agreement extending controls for 18 months, industry ministers remained divided over the duration and application of any new quotas, they said.

A statement issued after a meeting of EEC industry ministers said they agreed in principle on the need for a one-year extension beginning July 1.

The EEC Commission had asked for the extension of its power to impose the cuts, which were due to be abolished at the end of June, in view of depressed demand that cost major EEC producers an estimated \$2 billion last year.

"It is blocked for today," a West German spokesman said of specific quotas, adding that West German Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht had insisted that any extension of the obligatory cuts should be for one year only and should apply only to products currently covered.

The agreement in principle on the need to extend the cuts leaves discussion of the details of the extension, including its length and the precise range of products covered, to a meeting scheduled for next month.

Such a delay was not likely to please Mr. Davignon, who was quoted by one senior diplomat Tuesday as telling the meeting that a full agreement by the end of this month was essential.

Orders for steel products are generally placed several weeks in advance, and Mr. Davignon said uncertainty over the future of the output cuts could create problems in the market.

The emergency cuts in production, first imposed in October, 1980, are designed to avert chaos in an EEC steel market where poor demand since 1974 in major steel-using industries has threatened the existence of several companies.

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INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES

Société Anonyme
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on May 21, 1982, at 14:00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To hear and accept the reports of:
 - the directors
 - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1981.
- Allocation of profit.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31, 1981.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To renew the authorization of the Board of Directors to issue additional shares within the authorized Capital for a further five year period.
- Miscellaneous.

Shareholders are advised that the quorum required at the Meeting of respect of Item 7 on the Agenda is the holders present in person or by proxy of at least 50 per cent of the shares of the Company in issue. In the event that a quorum is not present at a second Meeting, at which there will be no quorum requirement, may be convened by further notice.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Resolution to be proposed as Item 7 on the Agenda at the Ordinary General Meeting and at any second Meeting, will require the concurrence of two thirds of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting. The Resolutions to be proposed as Items 1 to 6 will require a quorum but will require the concurrence of a majority of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting provided that no shareholder may exercise in respect of items 1 to 6 votes representing more than 20 per cent of the total number of votes attached to the shares in issue or more than 40 per cent of the total number of votes attached to the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory general meeting of May 21, 1982, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

- Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
- 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
- Cazenove & Co.
- 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.

The Board of Directors.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Chicago Futures

May 4 1982

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

May 4, 1982

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 4, 1982

	Close	Previous	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
10/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
11/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
12/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
13/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
14/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
15/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
16/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
17/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
18/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
19/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
20/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
21/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
22/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
23/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
24/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
25/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
26/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
27/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
28/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
29/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
30/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
31/10/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
1/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
2/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
3/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
4/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
5/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
6/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
7/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
8/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
9/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
10/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
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28/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
29/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
30/11/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
1/12/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
2/12/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
3/12/82	1,052.50	1,052.50							
4									

New York Futures

May 4 1982

Mon	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	25/09	26/09	27/09	28/09	29/09	30/09	01/10	02/10	03/10	04/10	05/10	06/10	07/10	08/10	09/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	05/11	06/11	07/11	08/11	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	01/12	02/12	03/12	04/12	05/12	06/12	07/12	08/12	09/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12	01/01	02/01	03/01	04/01	05/01	06/01	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03/02	04/02	05/02	06/02	07/02	08/02	09/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	13/02	14/02	15/02	16/02	17/02	18/02	19/02	20/02	21/02	22/02	23/02	24/02	25/02	26/02	27/02	28/02	29/02	01/03	02/03	03/03	04/03	05/03	06/03	07/03	08/03	09/03	10/03	11/03	12/03	13/03	14/03	15/03	16/03	17/03	18/03	19/03	20/03	21/03	22/03	23/03	24/03	25/03	26/03	27/03	28/03	29/03	30/03	31/03	01/04	02/04	03/04	04/04	05/04	06/04	07/04	08/04	09/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	13/04	14/04	15/04	16/04	17/04	18/04	19/04	20/04	21/04	22/04	23/04	24/04	25/04	26/04	27/04	28/04	29/04	30/04	01/05	02/05	03/05	04/05	05/05	06/05	07/05	08/05	09/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	13/05	14/05	15/05	16/05	17/05	18/05	19/05	20/05	21/05	22/05	23/05	24/05	25/05	26/05	27/05	28/05	29/05	30/05	31/05	01/06	02/06	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	10/06	11/06	12/06	13/06	14/06	15/06	16/06	17/06	18/06	19/06	20/06	21/06	22/06	23/06	24/06	25/06	26/06	27/06	28/06	29/06	30/06	01/07	02/07	03/07	04/07	05/07	06/07	07/07	08/07	09/07	10/07	11/07	12/07	13/07	14/07	15/07	16/07	17/07	18/07	19/07	20/07	21/07	22/07	23/07	24/07	25/07	26/07	27/07	28/07	29/07	30/07	31/07	01/08	02/08	03/08	04/08	05/08	06/08	07/08	08/08	09/08	10/08	11/08	12/08	13/08	14/08	15/08	16/08	17/08	18/08	19/08	20/08	21/08	22/08	23/08	24/08	25/08	26/08	27/08	28/08	29/08	30/08	31/08	01/09	02/09	03/09	04/09	05/09	06/09	07/09	08/09	09/09	10/09	11/09	12/09	13/09	14/09	15/09	16/09	17/09	18/09	19/09	20/09	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	25/09	26/09	27/09	28/09	29/09	30/09	01/10	02/10	03/10	04/10	05/10	06/10	07/10	08/10	09/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	05/11	06/11	07/11	08/11	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	01/12	02/12	03/12	04/12	05/12	06/12	07/12	08/12	09/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12	01/01	02/01	03/01	04/01	05/01	06/01	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03/02	04/02	05/02	06/02	07/02	08/02	09/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	13/02	14/02	15/02	16/02	17/02	18/02	19/02	20/02	21/02	22/02	23/02	24/02	25/02	26/02	27/02	28/02	29/02	30/02	31/02	01/03	02/03	03/03	04/03	05/03	06/03	07/03	08/03	09/03	10/03	11/03	12/03	13/03	14/03	15/03	16/03	17/03	18/03	19/03	20/03	21/03	22/03	23/03	24/03	25/03	26/03	27/03	28/03	29/03	30/03	31/03	01/04	02/04	03/04	04/04	05/04	06/04	07/04	08/04	09/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	13/04	14/04	15/04	16/04	17/04	18/04	19/04	20/04	21/04	22/04	23/04	24/04	25/04	26/04	27/04	28/04	29/04	30/04	01/05	02/05	03/05	04/05	05/05	06/05	07/05	08/05	09/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	13/05	14/05	15/05	16/05	17/05	18/05	19/05	20/05	21/05	22/05	23/05	24/05	25/05	26/05	27/05	28/05	29/05	30/05	31/05	01/06	02/06	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	10/06	11/06	12/06	13/06	14/06	15/06	16/06	17/06	18/06	19/06	20/06	21/06	22/06	23/06	24/06	25/06	26/06	27/06	28/06	29/06	30/06	01/07	02/07	03/07	04/07	05/07	06/07	07/07	08/07	09/07	10/07	11/07	12/07	13/07	14/07	15/07	16/07	17/07	18/07	19/07	20/07	21/07	22/07	23/07	24/07	25/07	26/07	27/07	28/07	29/07	30/07	31/07	01/08	02/08	03/08	04/08	05/08	06/08	07/08	08/08	09/08	10/08	11/08	12/08	13/08	14/08	15/08	16/08	17/08	18/08	19/08	20/08	21/08	22/08	23/08	24/08	25/08	26/08	27/08	28/08	29/08	30/08	31/08	01/09	02/09	03/09	04/09	05/09	06/09	07/09	08/09	09/09	10/09	11/09	12/09	13/09	14/09	15/09	16/09	17/09	18/09	19/09	20/09	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	25/09	26/09	27/09	28/09	29/09	30/09	01/10	02/10	03/10	04/10	05/10	06/10	07/10	08/10	09/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	05/11	06/11	07/11	08/11	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	01/12	02/12	03/12	04/12	05/12	06/12	07/12	08/12	09/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12	01/01	02/01	03/01	04/01	05/01	06/01	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03/02	04/02	05/02	06/02	07/02	08/02	09/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	13/02	14/02	15/02	16/02	17/02	18/02	19/02	20/02	21/02	22/02	23/02	24/02	25/02	26/02	27/02	28/02	29/02	30/02	31/02	01/03	02/03	03/03	04/03	05/03	06/03	07/03	08/03	09/03	10/03	11/03	12/03	13/03	14/03	15/03	16/03	17/03	18/03	19/03	20/03	21/03	22/03	23/03	24/03	25/03	26/03	27/03	28/03	29/03	30/03	31/03	01/04	02/04	03/04	04/04	05/04	06/04	07/04	08/04	09/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	13/04	14/04	15/04	16/04	17/04	18/04	19/04	20/04	21/04	22/04	23/04	24/04	25/04	26/04	27/04	28/04	29/04	30/04	01/05	02/05	03/05	04/05	05/05	06/05	07/05	08/05	09/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	13/05	14/05	15/05	16/05	17/05	18/05	19/05	20/05	21/05	22/05	23/05	24/05	25/05	26/05	27/05	28/05	29/05	30/05	31/05	01/06	02/06	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	10/06	11/06	12/06	13/06	14/06	15/06	16/06	17/06	18/06	19/06	20/06	21/06	22/06	23/06	24/06	25/06	26/06	27/06	28/06	29/06	30/06	01/07	02/07	03/07	04/07	05/07	06/07	07/07	08/07	09/07	10/07	11/07	12/07	13/07	14/07	15/07	16/07	17/07	18/07	19/07	20/07	21/07	22/07	23/07	24/07	25/07	26/07	27/07	28/07	29/07	30/07	31/07	01/08	02/08	03/08	04/08	05/08	06/08	07/08	08/08	09/08	10/08	11/08	12/08	13/08	14/08	15/08	16/08	17/08	18/08	19/08	20/08	21/08	22/08	23/08	24/08	25/08	26/08	27/08	28/08	29/08	30/08	31/08	01/09	02/09	03/09	04/09	05/09	06/09	07/09	08/09	09/09	10/09	11/09	12/09	13/09	14/09	15/09	16/09	17/09	18/09	19/09	20/09	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	25/09	26/09	27/09	28/09	29/09	30/09	01/10	02/10	03/10	04/10	05/10	06/10	07/10	08/10	09/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	05/11	06/11	07/11	08/11	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	01/12	02/12	03/12	04/12	05/12	06/12	07/12	08/12	09/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12	01/01	02/01	03/01	04/01	05/01	06/01	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03
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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 4, 1982

<p>WHEAT</p> <p>1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724</p>
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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

May 4, 1982			
	Today		Previous
	Bid	Asked	Bid Asked
High grade copper cathodes:			
spot	\$68.50	\$69.50	\$58.50 \$59.50
3 months	\$68.50	\$69.00	\$58.00 \$59.50
Copper cathodes:			
spot	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$37.00 \$37.00

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)
(Gazol in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
May	129.75	124.50	126.60 126.45	N.A.
Oct	135.25	130.50	132.05 132.20	N.A.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	135.00 136.00	N.A.
Mar	145.75	141.75	143.00 143.25	N.A.
Aug	147.75	145.25	146.25 147.00	N.A.
May	151.25	152.25	150.00 152.00	N.A.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 4, 1992

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
UGAR					
Y	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	1,565	-04
UN	1,431	1,554	1,561	1,565	-02
CT	1,525	1,525	1,530	1,540	-05
OV	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,540	-05
RC	1,580	1,553	1,565	1,570	-04

Floating Rate Notes

Published May 4, 1982

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Cash Prices

May 4, 1982

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.....	1.42	1.25
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38% yd.....	8.65	8.73
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.....	421.80	400.85
Iron & 24% Fris., ton.....	400.00	227.54
Steel 100 lb 11 Nrv Pitt.....	74.77	117.118
Lead Spot, lb.....	24.37	8.50
Copper elect, lb.....	70.41	83.98
1 Tin (Shimab), lb.....	6,666.00	8,316.00
100 lb 50 L Boston, lb.....	24.00	4.074
Silver 100 lb 50.....	3.84	1.00
Gold N.Y. oz.....	341.75	474.25

Dividends

May 4, 1982

[illegible]

To Our Readers

Other stock exchanges prices can be found on page 22.

Tuesday's

New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Chemical on Lending: A bank's attitude toward credit is a key to its leadership. At Chemical, we believe in the creative approach—building on tradition by improving it to anticipate your growing and changing needs.

Our record on loan response time, for instance. It has always been good, but we want to make it still better. Aggressive business needs aggressive banking, so our lending officers are encouraged to create new solutions and to speed up the entire process of corporate credit.



Our highly skilled professionals reflect the new spirit at Chemical—innovative, constantly improving, winning. We're expanding our worldwide services with creative lending techniques. You'll see the results in our performance and in your financial picture.

What Chemical has done yesterday, what we're doing today and what we're working toward for tomorrow are all part of the tradition of giving you the very best banking service. And improving on it.

CHEMICAL BANK

**Tradition is
something to build
on, not rest on.**

CHEMICAL TAKES YOU BEYOND TRADITION.

